

66
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. VIII

NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1921

No. 9

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JAPANESE DYE AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

WHEN the import of dyestuffs into Japan was stopped with the outbreak of hostilities, says the *Drug and Chemical Markets*, something like panic occurred amongst those who were dependent on the resulting in the stoppage.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

It is estimated that about 1,500 tons of pyrethrum flowers are consumed annually in Japan in the manufacture of incense, insect powder and mosquito minators. The estimated production in 1919 was 1,200 tons, however, due to the high prices which could obtain for food crops, which induced them to acreage devoted to the growing of pyrethrum.

A report on the German chemical market states that Drug and Chemical Markets, that a majority of drug manufacturers are only covering their most urgent requirements, are already strong, Ceylon citronella is higher.

The American Economy

Tariff League Against Dye Law

OUR enterprising New York contemporary, *Drug and Chemical Markets*, recently published a copy of the British Chemical Trade

In reply to criticism of the attitude which is opposed to the dye licensing system, by Henry B. Thompson, Foster and establish secret.

Fine Chemicals Lower
Drug and Chemical Markets say: "Accumulation of stocks over the Easter holiday has been reduced." Drug Stockholders are being liquidated.

Drug Clearances Delayed in Customs
Drug and Chemical Markets say: "Accumulation of stocks over the Easter holiday has been reduced." Drug Stockholders are being liquidated.

The profit which the Dutch East Indian q
terests have made during the last few years
goes the very thing which may eventually
goes that lays the golden eggs," says
Chemical Markets. Nothing...
to a field.

IMPORTED BOTANICALS DECLINE

Prices for Heavy Chemicals Hold Fairly

Buyers Purchase Only for Current

"Drug and Chemical Markets" says:

The majority of changes this week

were in imported botanicals. Ergot

powder is lower owing to larger offer

the first of these reports can be submitted for publication this year.—*Drug and Chemical Markets*.

Drugs and Chemical Markets L
quid sumac are higher, and there ha
coal tar crudes are in good demand,

Heavy Chemical Buying Improves.

The heavy chemical market is firmer. *Drug and Chemical Markets* will say: "The business men are more permanent nature, as buyers show more confidence and are trading freely."

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

STEADY TO UPWARD

Few Changes, Mostly Upward.
Big Volume of Holiday Business.

Drug and Chemical Markets say:

"Oil of cloves has been advanced by leading essential oil houses in New York. Sassafras is scarce and dearer. Distilled peppermint oil is higher. Tincture of camphor is stronger. Ceylon citronella is higher."

Demand for all products is high.

THE PERFUMERY AND ESSENTIAL OIL RECORD.

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Drug and Chemical Markets for November state: "Half the story of the essential oil market situation in New York this week can be told in two brief questions: 'What have you in stock?' and 'When can you make deliveries?'"

ALL L'INDUSTRIE CHIMIQUE =

Le développement de l'Industrie des matières colorantes

Avant la guerre, l'Amérique comptait peu de matières colorantes.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Ethyl Alcohol In Demand.

An unusually heavy demand for ethyl alcohol was evident here this week. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$9 a gallon.

CHINESE CHEMIST & DRUG

九年西班牙	西班牙	一百萬尾云。	坎那大商	瑞威所售	磷之值價。
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DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Stocks of Essential Oils and Botanicals Depleted—British Dye Makers After Intermediates

New York, Dec. 4.—The Drug and Chemical Markets this week say: Stocks of many important essential oils are scarce.

Fine Chemicals Prices Drop. *Drug and Chemical Markets* has been the leading factor in reducing prices. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today. Leading producers announced cuts in acetylal, morphine, cocaine, citric acid, caffeine, etc.

Practical Training for Chemists

It is estimated, according to *Drug and Chemical Markets*, that

there is one chemist for every 5,000 persons in the United States,

one chemical engineer for every 50,000 persons. When it

is considered that one-quarter of the industry

depends upon the chemist or the chemical en-

gineer training along commercial, as well as

chemical, lines, it is evident that the United States to even

the research laboratories are equipped with

the best facilities for practical training.

Synthetic Nitrogen in Germany

From "Drug and Chemical Markets"

amounts approximating

war normal consumption

of Chilean nitrate

CHIMIE & INDUSTRIE

Practical Training for Chemists

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the best facilities for practical training.

Synthetic Nitrogen in Germany

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amounts approximating

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKET IRREGULAR

Coal Tar Crudes Scarce, Essential Oils Active and Vegetable Oils Register a Drop

New York, Jan. 15.—Many coal tar crudes are scarce. Benzol and toluidine are in good demand, but prices are unchanged. Drug and Chemical Markets also will say tomorrow that phenol for future delivery for export has advanced purposes of the war, he said, which used to export \$35,000,000 of short of sugar for domestic purposes for the chemical reaction, the led solely for the sake of knowledge. Thus they do not guarantee articles until they have had them thoroughly examined.—*Drug and Chemical Markets*.

LEUT. R. E. McCONNELL has re-

cently inspected the Haber plant

at the Oppau works of the Badische

puni d'une amende au moins égale au

la valeur desdits objets qui seront saisis ou

profit de l'Etat.

inques au 18 May, 1918.

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Thus they do not guarantee articles until

they have had them thoroughly examined.—

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THE UNITED STATES HAS NATURAL RESOURCES SUFFICIENT FOR ALL THE NEEDS OF THE WORLD. IT HAS FARMS AND FACTORIES FOR THE PRODUCTION AND FABRICATION OF EVERYTHING IT REQUIRES. IT HAS FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION AND THE COMMERCIAL MACHINERY FOR HANDLING AND MARKETING ITS PRODUCTS. IT HAS MONEY IN PLENTY

WE CAN HAVE HARD TIMES IN THIS BLESSEDLY ENDOWED COUNTRY ONLY WHEN WE FAIL TO UTILIZE OUR FACILITIES. IT IS ONLY WHEN WE BECOME NEGIGENT OR SLOTHFUL OR PERMIT OURSELVES TO GIVE WAY TO UNWARRANTED FEARS THAT WE HAVE PERIODS OF DEPRESSION. WE ARE ALL RIGHT WHILE WE KEEP THE WHEELS MOVING

IT IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY. THE PRICES ARE RIGHT. THE GOODS ARE RIGHT. AND BUYING WILL KEEP THE GREAT PROSPERITY PRODUCING MACHINE RUNNING

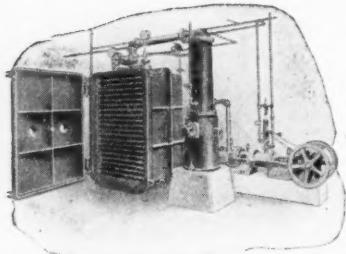
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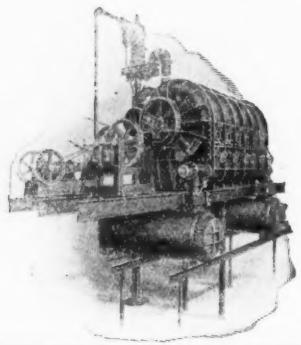
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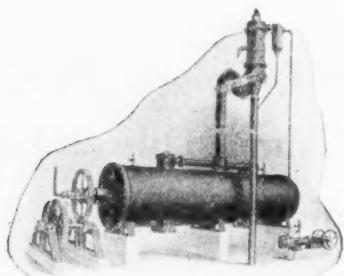
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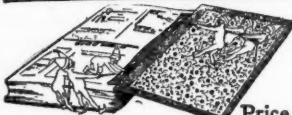
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"NEVER AGAIN" BUYERS

With resellers underselling manufacturers in practically every instance in the present "hodge-podge" market, one might well wonder how the producers, big and small alike, manage to keep going without orders. It may seem strange when they report that they are receiving orders—not many by any means, but some orders, and at prices always above the resale market. Evidently some buyers have implanted firmly in their memories, —filed under "Sad Memories"—the days three years or so ago when it was considered a neat joke to deliver salicylic acid to a customer who ordered quinine, or a mixture composed largely of Pillsbury's Best when powdered licorice root was wanted. Remember the soft drink manufacturer in Brooklyn who bought fifty pounds of saccharin from a "fly-by-night" at the ridiculous price of \$25 when everybody else wanted \$40,—standard make, original packages, sealed and everything. He paid a chemist \$10 to break to him the sad news that the bargain contained 10 per cent saccharin and the balance sugar. Have you forgotten the tap water in colored bottles sold to Russia as tincture of this and extract of that, and the 80-90 per cent sodium chloride dyes for which South America paid real money?

Is it any wonder that there are buyers who cannot forget the wild days of three years ago when business morals were discarded in the scramble for profits? Many a bargain-hunter paid dear for his experience, and then and there vowed "Never Again" for all time. Today, if he wants Smith's cream of tartar, he would rather pay Bill Smith a higher price than take a chance buying from outside hands. Although the bulk of the "fly-by-night" element has been eliminated, so long as "never again" buyers are in the market, first hands will get orders in spite of price cutting resellers.

IMPRISONMENT FOR BRIBERY

When Joseph H. Choate, Jr., told the members of the National Civic Federation that the Germans "all through the period before the war bribed every dyer in American textile works" he struck the keynote that is echoed in the Cummins bill and the Sims bill against commercial bribery which are pending in the Congress of the United States. Witnesses before the House Committee on the Judiciary said the Sims bill, which carries provisions for immunity of persons who give information, would help materially in enforcing the law and lead to more convictions, but it prohibits only

the payment of money, while the more prevalent evil is said to be the giving of presents and gratuities.

The Cummins bill carries heavy penalties, but does not provide for immunity. A bill combining the best points of both measures may be agreed upon by the conferees of the Senate and House when the bills are passed. The necessity for a drastic law is apparent. Bribery not only demoralizes a commercial organization, but tends also to increase prices. The selling cost when added to cost of production will undoubtedly carry with it the amount paid in gratuities to effect the sale. Corruption of trusted employees leads to acceptance of inferior goods, and other evils that may eventually end in state's prison crimes. Since the crusade of the Federal Trade Commission against bribery there has been a noticeable decrease in this method of stealing business from rivals, but a law is needed that will make it a crime punishable by imprisonment. Such a law can be enforced effectively only by granting immunity to necessary witnesses.

DO YOU READ FOR PLEASURE, OR PROFIT?

How many people read their trade papers with the interest and care which they should? Many do, perhaps, but, on the other hand, there are too many readers who are willing to read through the paper, casually observing this or that, doting more on small facetious and semi-facetious items which attract attention and amuse rather than being of real value. Readers will time and again skip past any kind of solid matter, statistical information and similar material classifying it as "too heavy" although knowledge of the information contained therein may be of the "dollar-in-the-pocket" type.

Look back to the time when, as a boy, you read "Old Sleuth" and "Diamond Dick" when you should have been reading Dickens, Macaulay, Third Grade Speller and others of like nature. It is the old human failing to seek after that which is amusing rather than that which may be less interesting but more useful. That is the reason why Jack Dempsey can induce the public to pay him \$100,000 to beat some poor unfortunate into insensibility, and the same public will fight for the privilege of spending their money to see the slaughter. It is likely there are few readers of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS who remember the careful, detailed statistical reports on production, exports, distribution and prices of camphor and menthol which appeared last Spring, but we dare say, many remembered the little jingle which told about a farmer who mixed glycerin and nitric acid and the blamed stuff "blew the J₂L," which appeared a month or so ago.

Unquestionably, a great many readers of trade publications use them as a real business aid, invest four or five dollars a year and reap four or five hundred in actual benefits, but there are still those—we know by the hundreds of telephone inquiries we receive—who make little practical use of the advantages offered in the columns of the paper. A real trade publication always contains far more

in value than the average reader gets out of it. As a plain matter of business, why not read your trade papers for profit rather than pleasure?

A New York dealer bought 33,000 gallons of glycerin from the Navy Department recently. In the mail acknowledging receipt of his certified check to cover initial payment, came an order for 1,000 pounds from another branch of the Navy Department some fifty or sixty miles distant from the storage point of the supply from which the dealer obtained the 33,000 gallons. He promptly accepted and notified one depot to ship to the other at a nice profit to himself. They're still at it. And we wonder why we have to hock the office furniture to pay the corporation taxes!

An offer of sodium nitrite at a ridiculously low figure was heard in the market recently and a buyer found that instead of being nitrite the stuff was nitrate. The seller's defense was, "Nitrate or nitrite, they are all the same," and he wondered why the buyer laughed and called the deal off! Really there may be some need for the tabloid science course one of the market papers is giving along with its market reports!

We can't help being amused at the man who has an enormous stock of some particular item and calls up to ask where he can buy at some quoted price almost as low as his. The principles of homeopathy could hardly be expected to apply here yet there seem to be some who believe they do.

"Get behind the paper that is behind you" is the slogan of one of our contemporaries. Good slogan all right but we can't help feeling that it would be rather hard to be in two places at the same time.

GERMAN POTASH AGENTS SHUT OUT

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The State Department has refused to vise the passports of the directors of the Kali Syndicate of Germany, who sought to enter the United States to close contracts for potash on long-time agreements that would practically ruin the American industry.

Agents of the Syndicate have made short-term contracts with American purchasers and the directors planned to cancel these on condition the consumers in the United States signed for a period of several years at prices which are said to be much higher than those made with firms in Holland and other European countries.

BILL OF LADING LIMITS LIABILITY

A decision by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, in the suit of Achille, Starace & Co. vs. the Raporel Steamship Line and Edward M. Raphael & Co., appealed from the Municipal Court, reduces the judgment given in the lower court in favor of the plaintiff to \$288 from \$783, owing to a statement in the bill of lading limiting the steamship company's liability if the shipper accepted the lower freight rate offered by the company. The plaintiff had no knowledge of the clause limiting the steamship company's liability, except through the printed statement in the bill of lading, but Justice Lehman held that this notice was binding.

Exporting American Labor

Safe Long-Time Credits Abroad as a Factor in Domestic Industry

By GEORGE ED. SMITH, President, Royal Typewriter Company

FOR more than two years the business men of the country watched and waited while the time approached for providing some means for preventing the complete disruption of our export trade. Since the armistice a \$4,000,000,000 trade balance has piled up, and now a further balance finds difficulty in being financed. The National Chamber of Commerce, the National Foreign Trade Council, the National Association of Manufacturers, all agreed long ago that something should be done to solve this great problem. The opportunity came when Congress passed the "Edge Act" and when a Committee of the American Bankers Association formed the plans for the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, which by its very size and its nationally representative character, is expected to make real headway in remedying the chief obstacle now in the path of American exporters.

Foreign buyers need American goods more than ever; American manufacturers, business men and farmers need more than ever to supply what the foreigner wants. They have the demand. We have the goods. By supplying that demand we could get rid of that great surplus, could keep busy six days a week instead of four, and could pave the way toward a new position for the United States in the international commerce of the world. Why can't this be done now?

Long Term Credits Needed

Because the commercial banks of the United States cannot go on extending long-term loans, and further because the American dollar is at such high premium in foreign countries that foreign buyers cannot afford to do business with us on the short-term basis customary in this country; in granting short-term credits the limit has about been reached. It is only by giving the foreign buyer more time in which to pay for his goods that we can compete successfully with the rest of the world and sell our surplus products abroad.

Now, what is the reason for this four billion dollar trade balance, and why is it threatening to put us out of business with the rest of the world?

Foreign buyers since the armistice piled up this four billion dollar trade balance as a result of purchases which would ordinarily have been stretched out over a period of years. Normally they would have purchased what they needed, and the balance of trade kept practically level, although it was turning in our favor, but instead of taking a sufficient amount of time so that demand would balance demand, or so that we would absorb direct securities from the other side, as England and France did in the past this balance piled up through immense one-sided purchasing on the part of foreign buyers in a short time.

When all is said and done when we export, we export labor. Labor is the biggest part of all goods we export. Take the automobile. The manufacturer of this article does not make ten per cent profit on his turnover. If he did, he would be many times a millionaire. No, he makes nearer 5 per cent. Fifteen per cent of his cost goes to buying raw materials. The remainder goes into labor. In the end, more than 75 per cent of his cost goes to the workman. What, therefore, we are trying to do is to take the time sheets out of the factories of America, export them, and bring back payrolls for our American workmen. When you finance foreign trade, you only finance the time of our American workmen a bit further to its ultimate consumer.

Way to Absorb Securities

Such a thing would not have happened if this balance of trade had gradually grown in our favor instead of being dumped upon us. We would have had a gradual balance of trade to even up, and as it was gradual, we would have absorbed securities as the natural way to balance up that trade. It was not possible to educate the people of this country as to the advantage of absorbing foreign securities direct, since they had been a debtor people so long that they do not know

what to do now that we are a creditor nation.

Therefore, there had to be a medium through which to absorb these securities, first investigating their worth, and then pooling them and issuing debentures based on them to the people. It has been felt that the big jump in the balance of trade with its consequent disruption of exchange would undoubtedly not have come, if securities had been absorbed to correct it. Therefore, let us consider a proposition which will absorb these securities in sufficient volume to have some effect on the balance of trade. This is the reason for the immense size of the corporation.

Let us see whether we want securities or not. In the first place, if we do not get securities in payment for goods we have sent abroad, we are going to get other goods. Do we want a tremendous amount of imported goods dumped in on us? We want raw materials that we do not produce. We want many things, such as coffee, rubber, sugar cheaper, so that we will get more of the good things of the world that we do not produce for less of our individual effort.

Danger In Certain Imports

We want imports of certain goods, but we do not want four billion dollars worth of manufactured goods dumped into the country, when we are now able to produce more of manufactured goods than we can consume. Wouldn't it be better to absorb good securities and have foreign people pay us interest? In the last analysis, we must import goods, gold or securities to settle our trade balance. We do not want the goods—we have taken all the gold foreign people can spare—and now we stand up against a wall because we cannot absorb securities. For the present we have taken more than enough from Europe that is moveable. We do not want any more. We must become, as we would have become under normal conditions—a rich investing nation, as every rich exporting nation in the past has always become.

The question then is, whether this country will back up its export trade. It is not a question of whether the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation itself will succeed or will not succeed. The question is, whether we can get behind the proposition and by group thinking

and concerted action, solve one of the biggest problems that has ever confronted our country. Put another way, the question is whether we have to depend upon a crisis to show the country that it ought to have done what the brains of the country are now telling us we should have done.

The problem is one which it will take an immense institution to handle. We will say now that we want to solve one particular problem, and I will lay it in front of you concretely.

Opportunity In Australia

There is in Australia today a market for American automobiles. We are not shipping them. Why? Because there is not a dollar market in Australia at this moment, and for that reason many of our men in Detroit are not working, and we are not producing the automobiles. We must create a dollar market in Australia in order to sell our goods there and keep our men working. How are we going to do it? By long-term credits. Is it right that we should have unemployed workmen in the country when we can by right action revive our market abroad? This is not being done out of charity of our hearts to help people who cannot help themselves. It is not an effort to make the League of Nations work. It is to develop the market for American products outside the United States. Why not take our dollars—put them to work—go on paying our workmen and keep up the prosperity of the country?

We manufacture a tremendous amount of goods in America beyond the amount that is needed for home consumption. Naturally we cannot sell them in America. We need outside markets to dispose of them. When we cannot do this, there is unemployment for the men who manufactured these goods.

Let us take the automobile again. Suppose that you grant three months credit. Where will that three months take the automobile? Make it simple. Probably to the top of the Andes Mountains, or half-way across the Pacific Ocean. In three months the automobile has not reached the ultimate consumer. You haven't got it far enough toward the payroll for your workmen's time sheets.

Producers' Attitude Changes

Some time ago, we, as manufacturers, sat back and said to the parties in the other countries "Come to our factory and get the automobiles, and pay us cash." The farmer said, "Come and get my corn from the farm or the local elevator, and pay cash." When our exports began to decline, our producers relented a bit, and financed their goods to the port of shipment, letting the buyer take and pay for them there. Now our exports have shrunken so far, and our available financial machinery has become clogged so much, that we cannot carry the goods any further along to the ultimate consumer. It is impossible for the foreign buyer to take goods on the terms made available by our commercial banks, and therefore we cannot sell the goods.

The explanation is very simple. We haven't the machinery to carry our work to its ultimate consumer. We used to say to the buyers "you come and take our goods and use your own money to finance them." Now that we can no longer do this, we must either stop selling or find some way to carry our goods further along to the people who use them and consume them.

This is not the bankers' problem alone. It is the people's problem. It requires group thinking, group action.

Look at the people of Great Britain. They eat, sleep, work and live in export trade. There are forty million people thinking of export trade. Look at what they have done in export trade. Then wouldn't we rather have forty million people solidly back of the proposition

to finance our exports than a hundred million people uninterested and unconcerned? This same thing is true of France and Germany.

United Action Necessary

I think that having a hundred million people, all wearing the same hats, the same clothes, the same ties, the same shoes, all eating the same things, is a tremendous advantage for any nation. It gives a standardized market for the products of the country. That gives us a great advantage in going out and selling these standardized goods in the world's markets. But this great body of one hundred million people is unorganized, and you know that an unorganized majority in many cases will not do what an organized minority could.

The answer is this: We must educate the people. We must bring about group thinking, making the people realize that what we are doing is putting machinery in operation which will back their payroll. We must make them understand that it is their problem. If all of us sit aside and wait for somebody else to act, the task will never be done.

I am thoroughly convinced that what we need in this country is to think together, work together, act together, in a co-operative spirit, and then the financing of our foreign trade will go over and be one of the greatest propositions of the world.

NEW SOLVENT GIVES A SURPRISE

Lincoln, Neb., March 2.—Experiments described before the students of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Nebraska by Dr. Victor Lenher, professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, show that selenium oxychloride dissolves rubber, glues, enamels, hydrocarbons and many other substances which hitherto have been regarded as most resistant to all chemical agencies except fire.

Such products as redmanol, bakelite, and condensite, which are used as substitutes for amber in making tobacco pipes and for many other industrial purposes and have been until now regarded as insoluble in all known solvents, are readily dissolved by selenium oxychloride, according to the announcement of Dr. Lenher. By its use ordinary paints, varnishes and shellacs can be removed from furniture and carriages and other objects without injuring the wood, and enamels can be taken from automobiles completely without affecting the steel body.

"Its solvent powers are so vigorous," said Dr. Lenher, "that it will remove the bitumen from soft coal but will not attack the pure carbon anthracite."

The use of activated charcoal in the extraction of gasoline from natural gas is one which is interesting chemists today, as it will tend to increase the supply of fuel for motor vehicles, and still leave the gas available for household and industrial purposes. The solvent, which was formerly regarded as merely a laboratory curiosity, is finding its place in many industries. The original statements concerning its exceptional powers have been amply verified, the speaker asserted, by him and a group of students who have been attracted to the laboratories of the University of Wisconsin during the past year.

The raw material from which it is obtained was once a waste product from the electrolytic refining of copper, for until recently the selenium from these electrolytic slimes, while known to the chemist as a rare element, had been considered as almost valueless. The solvent itself is a heavy liquid, and nearly colorless. It can be readily handled in a commercial way.

The Merrimac Chemical Company of Boston has transferred its arsenate of lead business to the Bowker Insecticide Company of Boston.

DANIEL BAUGH IS DEAD
(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Philadelphia, March 1.—Daniel Baugh, widely known in the fertilizer trade, died at Palm Beach, Fla., on Sunday. He was 85 years old. Mr. Baugh was prominent in the chemical business in Philadelphia and Baltimore for many years.

Mr. Baugh was born near Downingtown, Chester county, October 22, 1836. His education was received at a private academy near that town and at the Tremont Seminary, Norristown. When he was graduated from the latter institution he entered the business of his father, John P. Baugh, who then conducted a tannery.

In 1853 the father decided to go into the chemical fertilizer business, and two years later the new enterprise under the name of Baugh & Sons, began operations in a plant at Downingtown. In 1860 it was moved to its present site near the southern end of Philadelphia, on the Delaware river.

The chemical fertilizer business, established by the elder Baugh, who died in 1881, was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. Edwin P. Baugh, Daniel's brother, was made the corporation's first president, and upon his death, a year later, Daniel Baugh succeeded to the presidency, which post he filled until his death. The business is now conducted by three companies, in each of which he was president—Baugh & Sons Co., The Baugh & Sons Co. and the Baugh Chemical Co.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON FRIDAY

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The third session of the Sixty-sixth Congress will adjourn on Friday and with it all bills will die which have not actually become law at that time. Whatever bills are not acted upon will have to be reintroduced at the next session of Congress, which it is expected will be called on April 4.

The special session of Congress which will probably meet at that time will undertake the passage of an emergency tariff bill based on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, followed by revenue legislation which in turn will be followed by a permanent tariff bill. This is the present line-up of the special session in addition to many other important bills which it is hoped will become law during that session.

EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL PASSED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The House of Representatives on Saturday agreed to the conference report on the Fordney Emergency Tariff bill, and on Monday the Senate accepted the bill and sent it to the President for his signature. It does not seem probable, if the President vetos the bill, that the necessary two-thirds majority can be mustered to pass it over his veto.

An almost unanimous demand for repeal of the excess profits tax has been made by the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a national referendum vote. The ballot was taken on a report of the Chamber's Committee on Taxation advancing fifteen proposals for changes in the present method of federal tax levies.

Directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in cash on the common stock, but have omitted the declaration of dividend of 2½ per cent payable in stock. The dividend is payable to holders of record Feb. 28, while checks will be mailed March 15.

The House of Representatives, Washington, has eliminated the \$10,000,000 appropriation provided by the Senate in the Sundry Civil bill for continuation of work at Mussel Shoals, Ala.

MEADOWS OIL CO.'S APPLICATION FOR "ICHTHYOL" LICENSE IS DENIED

"Not to the Public Interest," Says Federal Trade Commission—War Trade Board Calls Company's Attention to Misleading Bulletin Regarding Ichthyol and Explanations Follow

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Federal Trade Commission has denied the application of the Meadows Oil and Chemical Corporation for license under trading-with-the-enemy act to use trade-marks covering ichthyol. A former application made in November was denied, but the company applied for a re-hearing which took place on Jan. 25. The Commission says "it is not to the public interest to grant the desired license."

On Dec. 10, last, the War Trade Board wrote the Meadows Oil and Chemical Corporation that the attention of the Board had been called to a printed statement, known as Bulletin No. 8, that had been recently issued by the Meadows company regarding importations of Ichthyol, which statement, the Board said, had, by the form in which it was drawn up, misled a number of firms into believing that it was an official statement or bulletin issued by the War Trade Board itself. The Meadows company makes the following explanation:

"In the bulletin referred to, this company quoted from a letter that had been received from the Board dated November 17, 1920. In this connection, the Board said in its letter of December 10 that we had added several statements that had never been made by the War Trade Board and in the latter letter the Board referred to a letter to this company dated November 19, 1920, materially qualifying the portion of its letter of November 17 quoted by us in the bulletin above mentioned.

"For the purpose of correcting any false impression that may have been created by the publication of the bulletin referred to, the Meadows Oil & Chemical Corporation now announces that that bulletin was not a bulletin or statement issued by the War Trade Board and that it was not the company's intention to make it so appear. The company also announces that that bulletin was issued without the knowledge or approval of the War Trade Board and that the Board was responsible for no statements made therein other than those contained in the portion of its letter of November 17 quoted by us in the bulletin. The bulletin was put out by the Meadows Oil & Chemical Corporation before receipt of the Board's qualifying letter of November 19, 1920. The Board stated: 'Information received by the War Trade Board would tend to show that American Ammonium-Ichthyol-Sulphonate and other substitutes for German Ichthyol—satisfactory physically, chemically and therapeutically—are obtainable from domestic sources on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery. It is understood of course that the American product is not derived from the bituminous shale found in Seefeld, Tyrol, but is derived from a somewhat similar fossiliferous rock found in Texas. Any statements which we may make regarding the issuance of licenses to import German Ichthyol are subject to revision upon the receipt of new information which may tend to prove that the American product is or is not a satisfactory substitute in all respects for the German Ichthyol.'

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the National Druggists' Supply Company, Inc., importers and jobbers in drug supplies, at 258 Broadway, by these creditors: Max M. Leder, \$239; United Drug Exchange, \$372; Arco Chemical Company, \$306. Liabilities are said to be \$19,000 and assets are estimated at \$5,000. Judge Manton appointed Myles Purvin receiver, under \$2,500 bond.

MAKERS OF CARBON BLACK PROTEST

Manufacturers of carbon black have given repeated public warnings against the action of Western and Southern States which are passing laws prohibiting the industry. The opposition is based upon the fact that carbon black is made from natural gas and involves considerable waste of gas in the process of combustion. On the other hand carbon black now enters into processes in many leading industries and there is no substitute. It is sometimes confused with lamp black which is made by burning oil, but they differ in properties and industrial uses.

A. W. Kitchel, assistant secretary of the National Gas Products Association, says there are some forty factories in this country, located for the most part in regions remote from centers of population, and distributed among the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana and Wyoming. These factories, with the wells and pipe lines that supply them, and the gasoline plants operated therewith, represent an investment of upwards of \$25,000,000. Carbon black ranks among the most useful of natural gas products. It is a necessary ingredient in making printing inks. In an article in the "Paint, Oil and Chemical Review," Mr. Kitchel says carbon black is also an universal ingredient in carbon papers, typewriter ribbons and duplicating equipment, and in the manufacture of automobile tires, both solid and pneumatic. In 1920 there were 8,000,000 automobiles in the United States. It is estimated that the American tire manufacturers had an output in that year, of about 35,000,000 tires. Taking these tires at an average price of \$25.00, the tire bill of the American people was in the neighborhood of \$800,000,000.

CENSUS OF VEGETABLE OILS

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., March 2.—Senator Sutherland of West Virginia has introduced a bill in the Senate "Authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of the production, consumption and stock of animal and vegetable fats and oils in addition to those now being collected and published on cottonseed and cottonseed products."

The bill which has been referred to the committee on the Census authorizes the collection of (a) the quantities of the several materials used in the production of fixed vegetable oils; (b) the quantities of the several animal and fixed vegetable fats and oils produced, and the quantities of these products consumed in factory operations; (c) the quantities of the several animal and fixed vegetable fats and oils and the quantities of the several materials held by the oil mills, by refiners and by manufacturers, and by brokers, exporters, and warehousemen engaged in handling fats and oils.

Decreases in both imports and exports in January are shown in a statement released today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Imports of merchandise amounted to \$209,000,000 in January, 1921, compared with \$266,000,000 in December, 1920, and \$474,000,000 in January, 1920. Exports of merchandise in January, 1921, were \$655,000,000, against \$721,000,000 in December, 1920, and \$722,000,000 in January, 1920. The excess of exports over imports in January, 1921, was \$446,000,000 against \$248,000,000 in January, 1920, and with the exception of December, 1920, is the largest monthly excess of exports since June, 1919.

The Continental Can Co. has declared quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on both its common and preferred stocks, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 19.

EARNINGS OF UNITED DRUG CO.

The annual report of the United Drug Company for 1920 shows net profits after charges and taxes amounting to \$5,189,215. This is equal, after dividends on the first and second preferred stocks, to \$11.02 a share earned on the \$29,928,900 common stock. In the preceding year \$10.96 a share was earned on the \$28,792,100 common then outstanding. Some of the outstanding items in the income account and balance sheet of the company follow:

	1920	1919
Net sales	\$68,429,179	\$58,338,834
Cost of goods	45,713,296	38,771,026
Gross profits	22,714,883	19,567,808
Operating expenses	16,598,301	13,541,607
Net profits	5,189,215	4,275,004
Cash	2,299,947	3,029,435
Inventories	23,115,848	13,978,245
Notes payable	18,410,579	.....

In a letter to shareholders President Liggett wrote:

"The Louis K. Liggett Company has been steadily growing. During 1920 we opened or acquired forty new stores, closed twenty-one and are now operating 226 Liggett drug stores within the United States, showing sales in 1920 of \$33,111,754, or 15 per cent increase over 1919.

"Our expectations in respect to the Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd., are being more than realized. It shows an increase in sales every month over the corresponding month of the previous year."

Joseph B. Miller has filed bankruptcy schedules in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia. They show unsecured liabilities of \$309,483. The assets are \$62,195, consisting of household goods, etc., \$13,397; unliquidated claims, \$36,600; bills, promissory notes, and securities, \$5,000; books, prints and pictures, \$3,062; machinery, tools, etc., \$3,300; stocks, negotiable bonds, etc., \$495, and debts due on open accounts, \$340. Among the unsecured creditors are the Van Omeren Corporation, New York, \$17,000, and the Garrigues Industrial Products Corporation, New York, \$3,000.

B. E. Wallach of Samson Rosenblatt, New York, will sail for Paris on March 5th for a three months trip through Europe, principally to cover the European requirements of the firm. In addition to visiting the chemical and drug centers of France, Mr. Wallach will go to Italy, Belgium and England.

F. C. Zeisberg, Wilmington, Del., manager of the elementary process station of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., gave an interesting address on the subject of "The Manufacture of Nitric Acid," before the members of the Delaware section of the American Chemical Society on Feb. 23.

The Council of State of Chile has approved a measure providing for a general increase of 50 per cent in import duties, effective immediately. Certain articles will be exempt from the new imposts.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., have engaged William B. Leach, Jr., as assistant manager of their works at Niagara Falls. He was formerly a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service.

Dr. W. J. Hall, of the research department of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., and George Yocom, of the engineering department of the same firm, were in New York last week.

Business Brevities

Colgate & Co., New York, are contemplating the erection of a branch plant at Louisville, Ky., to take care of the Middle West trade of the company.

M. T. Branscombe, Inc., 150 Nassau street, New York, are now the sole selling agents for the Rossville Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., distillers of grain alcohol.

Boyer-Kienle Co., New York, has been organized to conduct a brokerage business at 25 West Broadway. This company replaces the old Boyer Oil Co., bankrupt.

Bartholomew O'Brien, formerly with the Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y., has become associated with the Grasselli Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y.

William Neuhoff and W. W. Kienzel have taken over the chemical department of Rockhill & Vietor, New York, following the resignation of Marion Speiden, former manager.

Opium valued at more than \$20,000 was seized at Nooksack, Wash. on Feb. 2 and two men were arrested in connection with the seizure, which was made by Customs officials.

The Standard Carbon Company recently held a meeting at its headquarters in the Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal. and decided to transfer its principal place of business to the suburban city of Richmond, where a plant is maintained.

A. E. Anderson of the Procter & Gamble Soap Co., Cincinnati, has announced his intention to retire from active participation in the business of the company after 35 years of service. Frank F. Skillman will become general superintendent of all plants in place of Mr. Anderson.

Mennen Co., of Newark, N. J., announces the appointment of R. G. Persell as manager and resident representative in the Chicago territory. For nineteen years he has been in the wholesale drug business as sales manager in the west and south. He is assisted by W. C. Wentzel, W. S. Sullivan and Herbert F. Straub, with offices at 110 South Dearborn street.

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending February 12 included the following: On the steamer Nanking, from Hongkong, 1,775 packages ng ka py and 425 packages cassia; on the steamer Derblay, from Guayaquil and Salaverry, 31 bags cream tartar, 30 bags shellac and 1,085 bags nitrate of soda; on the steamer West Cactus, from Singapore, 2,750 bags bonemeal; on the steamer West Katan, from London, 7,000 bags chalk and 3 casks of whiting.

In the first annual statement ever issued by the San Francisco custom-house figures are presented showing that both imports and exports suffered a falling off during 1920, as compared with the previous year. Imports amounted to \$212,828,232, as compared with more than \$238,000,000 for 1919, while exports totaled \$220,257,771, as compared with \$235,665,879 in 1919. Coffee comprised the principal duty-free import last year its value being \$24,951,395. There were also imported free through that port \$19,000,000 worth of coconut oil and about \$12,000,000 worth of copra. The principal dutiable imports were: Raw sugar, \$24,269,379; peanut oil, \$3,667,289; peanuts, \$3,213,287, and linseed oil, \$942,074. Japan took more goods from San Francisco last year than any other country, while the Philippine Islands furnished the most valuable imports.

PERIL IN DISARMAMENT SAYS CHOATE, UNLESS DYE INDUSTRY IS PROTECTED

Germany Still Has An Armament Superior to Any Other Nation In Her Dye Plants—Opponents Of the Longworth Bill Divided Into Three Classes

The address by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., delivered at the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation dwelt particularly on the necessity for adequate protection for the dye industry. Mr. Choate said in part:

"In the testimony before the Senate Committee, Mr. Klipstein brought out the fact that after struggling for a year with a difficult dye, and getting only ten per cent yields, when he should get 80 per cent, his yields were in a single day brought up from 10 to 80 by one change in his method of manufacture, and that change you could not guess in a thousand years. It consisted in the increase of the speed of the paddles which stir these materials in the vat in one stage of the process 5 revolutions a minute. At 60 revolutions a minute he had ten per cent; at 65 he got 80. That kind of knowledge is not in the books and cannot get into the books, and never will. It is in the hands of foremen who have stayed in the same place and watched the same re-actions go on for years, and in some cases for generations, who know what it means when the particular sort of paddling goes on in the vat, and how to stop re-actions when they have gone far enough.

"Where are we at the present time? We have developed a dye industry which is far in advance of any other in the world outside of the German. We have made now in actual manufacture, practically everything which is needed in the country and made them of the highest quality. There is really no question of quality in these things because they are definite chemical substances, and if you get them, you get them, and they are just as good whether they are made in Germany or in Hindostan. Now, we have got them. We have got practically all that are required. The few remaining exceptions are just on the point of being placed on the market. In other words, we have an industry today which can furnish us what the German dye industry furnished the Germans.

"And the question is, are we going to keep it? Now, consider this question with reference to the great continental world today, the cry of the world for disarmament, for relief from those intolerable burdens, these burdens hardest of all to bear and the most dangerous to the bearer. How are we going to disarm under the present conditions? Clearly the disarmament is limited by national defense. No nation worthy of the name would disarm beyond the point at which national defense is in peril. How can any of us disarm if Germany be left armed? And as long as Germany maintains a dye monopoly or is in a position where she may regain it, and she has an armament superior to any other nation, and as long as she retains it, that industry active which it was at the end of the war, she will remain dangerously armed, even if we destroy every gun, tank, every plane, every rifle, and every ship in the German Empire.

"We have a bill now pending before Congress known as the Longworth bill, which passed the House nearly two years ago, unanimously reported by the Senate Finance Committee in an improved form more than a year ago, and is now languishing in the Senate as a result of a filibuster by two of the distinguished Senators. If we do not pass that bill our industries are as certain to be destroyed, as it is certain that the sun will rise tomorrow. The Germans are dealing with a cent-and-a-half mark. That mark which buys only a cent and a half in gold and foreign exchange buys at least five or ten cents worth of goods in Germany, particularly of labor. They have an industry there in Ger-

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many equipped to furnish the whole world, which cannot possibly be run at a profit unless it does furnish the whole world. They have invested in that industry \$500,000,000 of real gold.

"They practiced every form of commercial corruption known to man. Do you think they are going to stop it now, when they have at stake the possibility of regaining the world monopoly that would put them back on the map as a power in the world, and when if they do not regain it, they lose their most lucrative industry?

"Now, it would only take three shiploads of three good ships to supply the entire American market of dyes for a year. The Germans made perhaps four times or five times the total American consumption each year. When I was in Paris in December, there came from the German Dye trust a bitter complaint that the Allies were not taking all the dyes which they were entitled to take under the treaty, and that accordingly the store houses of the German dye works were getting clogged, and they could not do business, and wouldn't we please take some more. Accordingly, it is perfectly apparent the German dye houses are stocked up that they cannot readily sell all they make even now, when they are working at half capacity. They stand ready there to launch a flood upon this country if we allow them to do so. Up to date we are protected by the continuance of the War Trade Board Section's license and scheme, which is precisely like that under the British bill, and which lasts as long as the Trading With the Enemy Act lasts, and no longer.

"There is no serious opposition to it except among three classes. First, the Germans outright. We can disregard them. Second, a very few selfish manufacturers, who, as one of them said to me once, propose to get their dyes as cheaply as they can be got, no matter where they come from, or who makes them. One of the greatest manufacturers in New Hampshire said that to me himself. He is almost alone in his business of cotton manufacture. The rest have mostly signed a petition for this relief. There is the third class of the hide-bound protectionists who can see nothing but the tariff as a means of saving any American industry. The bill before Congress is what we need."

HAMILTON CLUB'S TARIFF RESOLUTION

The resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, endorsing the Longworth bill, providing for control of dye imports and referred to in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS in the issue of Feb. 16, reads as follows:

"Whereas, it is held by competent experts and confirmed by experience that the prosperity and stability of the coal-tar products industry in the United States and the best interests of the country require that H.R. 8078 become a law during the life of the present Congress.

"Resolved by the Board of Directors of the Hamilton Club of Chicago that it is the sense of this board and of the membership of the club that the representatives of the State of Illinois in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States be, as they hereby are, urged to do their utmost to speed and secure the final passage of H.R. 8078 before the close of the present session of Congress."

The annual report of the American Chicle Company for 1920 shows net income after payment of taxes and fixed charges of \$792,090. This amount was derived before writing off of inventory, which amounted to \$1,056,000, and which was charged against the profit and loss account. This resulted in a reduction in the profit and loss surplus to \$2,000,371, as compared with \$2,895,000 at the close of 1919.

Of Interest in the Trade

The Botts Marking Ink Co., 330 Pearl street, New York, has leased the factory building at 68-76 Third street, Brooklyn, for the establishment of a new plant.

C. R. DeLong has been made director of the chemical section of the Tariff Commission. Dr. Grinnell Jones, who formerly held the position, has been retained in an advisory capacity.

The By-Products Coke Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., has issued an official statement denying the rumored plan of a merger with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

E. K. Chase, assistant superintendent of the Pueblo plant of the American Smelting & Refining Co., is recovering from appendicitis and leaves for California soon to recuperate.

Constant A. Benoit, Jerome avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturer of chemicals, has filed plans for a new three-story plant, 151x161 ft., on avenue Y, near East Seventeenth street, to cost about \$325,000 including machinery.

The Martin Chemical Co., 204-206 New Jersey Railroad avenue, Newark, N. J., heretofore occupying a portion of the building at this location, has purchased the entire property for increased operations. Alterations and improvements will be made at an early date and additional equipment will be installed.

W. E. Weintraub, connected with the Boston office of the Grasselli Chemical Company, will become manager of the dyestuff department of the Chicago office on March 1, taking the place of C. Propach. Mr. Weintraub has a wide knowledge of dyestuffs, foreign and domestic, having entered this field ten years ago.

The dividend on the capital stock of the V. Vivaudou Company, scheduled for declaration at this time, has not been declared. In November the company's distribution was 25 cents a share. Previously the company had paid 50 cents a share for several quarters. The present action was taken, it was said, until sales should reach a volume nearer to normal.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Co., 27 William street, New York, has awarded a contract to the George A. Fuller Industrial Engineering Co., 949 Broadway, for the erection of its proposed new plant at Grand street and Harrison avenue, Maspeth, L. I. The works will comprise two brick and stone buildings, estimated to cost about \$500,000 with machinery.

The directors of the British Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Company announce that they have decided not to pay the dividend on the cumulative preference shares of the company which became due recently. This is the second time the company has passed the dividend on its preference shares. No payment will be made until the manufacture of artificial silk reaches a safe commercial scale.

The Council of Swiss Chemists has been formed by the Swiss Chemists Society, the Swiss Society for the Chemical Industry and the Swiss Union of Analytical Chemists. The president of the new council is Dr. P. A. Guye, the vice-president Dr. A. Landolt and the secretary Dr. W. G. Baragiola. The purpose of the Council is to pass on all questions which are of general interest to Swiss chemistry and to represent Switzerland in the new International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

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QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
Actna Expl.	9	9½	Heyden Chem.	2½	3
Actna Expl., pf....	67	68	H'k Electro	55	65
Air Reduction	33	38	H'k Electro, pf....	60	70
"Allied Chem. & D.	44	46	*Int. Agricult.	10½	11½
"All'd Ch. & D., pf....	89	90	*Int. Nickel	15	16
*Am. Ag., Ch.	47	49	*Int. Nickel, pf....	80	84
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf....	74	75	*Int. Salt	56½	70
Am. Chicle	25	27	K. Solvay	95	
Am. Chicle, pf....	60	63	*Mathieson Alk.	18	23
*Am. Cot. Oil.	21	22	Merch & Co., pf....	86	89
*Am. Cot. Oil., pf....	63	65	Merrimac .....	..	79
Am. Cyan.	25	28	Mulford Co.	45	50
Am. Cyan., pf....	52	56	Mutual Co.	150	
*Am. Druggists S.	6½	7	National Lead.	71	72
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead, pf....	102½	106
Am. Glue, pf....	65	70	N. J. Zinc.	140	142
Am. Linseed	50	52	N'lag. A., pf....	96	100
Am. Linseed, pf....	..	90	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Am. Malt	20	21	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Amer. Zinc	8½	9	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Amer. Zinc, pf....	28	29	Procter & Gam., pf....	101	101½
Atlas Powder	142	148	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Atlas Powd., pf....	73	77	Rol. Ch., pf....	80	90
British Am. Chem.	3½	4	Royal Baking Po.	113	116
By. Prod. Co.	85	90	Royal Baking Po., pf....	83	84
Carborundum	135	135½	Royal Baking Po., pf....	520	540
Carborundum, pf....	113½	116	Sherwin-Williams. ....	..	..
Caseln Co.	35	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Swan & Finch.	40	45
Celluloid, pf....	..	..	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	8½	9
*Corn Products	69	70	Tex. Gulf. Sal.	15½	15½
*Corn Products, pf....	103	104	Union Carbide	55	56
*Davidson Chem.	23	29	Union Sulphur. ....	..	..
Dow Chem. ....	..	240	*Un. Drug.	94	95
Dow Ch., pf....	..	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf....	44	46
Du Pont.	155	165	*Un. Dyewood.	56	60
Du Pont, pf....	78	80	*Un. Dyewood, pf....	94	96
*Freight. Tex. Sul.	16	16½	U. S. Gypsum. ....	..	..
*Freight. Tex. Sul, pf....	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al.	69	70
Grasselli.	125	135	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf....	95	98
Grasselli, pf....	..	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	33	34
Hercules. Powder.	178	185	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf....	98	100
Hercules, Powd., pf....	93	96	*V. Vlavaudou.	6½	7

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. REPORT

Plans for plant additions to cost \$1,250,000 have been announced to stockholders of Parke, Davis & Company of Detroit.

Gross earnings of the company for 1920 were \$4,558,899, compared with \$6,604,702 in 1919 while net earnings for those years were \$2,492,669 and \$4,293,591 respectively. Surplus at the end of 1920 was \$6,841,768, compared with \$6,720,832 in 1919. Reserve for Federal taxes last year was \$850,000 against \$2,000,000 the previous year.

The United States Gypsum Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 15. E. L. Marsh was elected secretary and treasurer, combining the offices formerly held by S. Q. Fulton and S. T. Merservey.

The Celluloid Co. has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable March 31 to holders of record March 8. An extra dividend of the same amount was declared last year.

The Globe Soap Co. has declared dividends of \$1.50 on the first preferred, \$1.50 on the second preferred, and a special dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred, all payable March 15 on stock of record March 1.

The United Dyewood Co. has declared quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

The Sherwin-Williams Co. has declared quarterly dividends of 1½ and 1¾ per cent on the common and preferred stock, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 15.

OFFER OF CHEMIST CLUB BONDS

A committee of the Chemists Club, 52 East 41st street, New York, has appealed to members and friends of the Club to subscribe to the new issue of Purchase Money bonds to pay for the property at 46 and 48 East 41st street, recently bought to accommodate the growing demand for rooms and space for club uses. The membership is now 1,728. The committee, comprising Henry M. Toch, Chairman, Ellwood Hendrick, Thomas R. Duggan, Wm. F. Hoffmann, H. M. Kaufmann, J. R. M. Klotz, A. C. Langmuir, makes the following statement:

"We procured a first mortgage of \$120,000, and from the Columbia bank we borrowed \$80,000. It is to pay off this \$80,000 and as much as we can of the first mortgage that we are addressing you today in regard to the Club's new issue of Purchase Money bonds. The subscriptions up to date amount to \$67,375, and we earnestly request you to join us, if you can, and subscribe for an amount of from \$100 to \$10,000 to the 6% mortgage bonds we are issuing, so that, besides taking up this obligation in the bank, we can also reduce the first mortgage."

The board of directors of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent payable April 1, to stockholders of record as of March 15.

New Incorporations

Pea-Nu-Mul Corporation, Brooklyn, capital \$25,000. To make medical preparations. G. Brower, A. Manulis, B. Stattman, 284 Eleventh st., Brooklyn.

Yardey & Co., Ltd., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Soap makers. R. E. Gardner, C. Smith, L. M. Townsend, 48 Wall st., New York. Buffalo-Metropolitan Dyers and Cleaners, Buffalo, capital \$50,000. L. Waldow, S. J. Glowacki, J. D. Girolamo, Buffalo.

Universal Drug Corporation of America, Dover, Del., capital \$625,000. M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, representing a Wilmington, Del., trust company.

Societe La France Toilet Goods Co., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. M. Kaufman, J. P. Levy, A. L. Bauman, 359 W. 116th st., New York.

Phoenix Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. Soap manufacturers. Franklin L. Mettler, M. E. Mettler, P. M. Gilkey, Wilmington, Del.

Chemical Cleanser Corporation, Bronx, N. Y., capital \$6,000. J. A. Sanders, S. Leibowitz, S. Dengler, 145 Second ave., New York.

Pacific Drug Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$250,000. Isidore M. Greenfield, Samuel Busch, Arnold Harmelin, Newark.

The Entler & Mudge Co., Martinsburg, W. Va., capital \$35,000. To manufacture paints and varnishes. E. E. Entler, A. H. Stanley and George E. Mudge.

The Special Products Co., Boston, Mass., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals. James R. Emmett, Arthur L. Norton and Justin Edwards.

The Traxol Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$6,000. To manufacture chemicals and drugs. C. A. and D. Treckman, and Harry Goldberg, 415 North Cicero ave., Chicago.

The Special Products Co., Hopewell, Va., capital \$250,000. To manufacture paints and varnishes. J. C. Fleming and Clay Littleton.

The W. D. Young Co., Boston, Mass., capital \$75,000. To manufacture drugs and chemicals. Harry D. Evans, Guy A. Ham and Harold P. Newell, Newton, Mass.

The Mixine Co., Connersville, Ind., capital \$50,000. To manufacture chemicals. M. and R. C. McKenna and M. B. Murray.

Alexander Fraser, Inc., Oldtown, Me., capital \$50,000. To manufacture chemicals and drugs. Alexander Fraser and N. O'Connell, Oldtown.

The Radio X. Supply Co., Detroit, Mich., capital \$50,000. To manufacture radio and chemical compounds and preparations. H. F. Carpenter, R. C. Burns and J. C. Hoover, 208 Woodward ave., Detroit.

Royal Meath Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Druggists. J. P. Timmon, W. Stalb, G. E. Cann, 516 W. 148th st., New York.

American Forests Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$5,000,000. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, representing a Wilmington trust company.

Aimes Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$100,000. Drugs. William D. P. Aimes, S. Walter Silverman, Philadelphia; Irving Solm, Bayonne, N. J.

Capital Increases—Chemicals Industrial Corporation, New York, from \$29,000,000 to \$33,000,000.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 486-487

HEAVY CHEMICALS IN BETTER DEMAND

Bulk of Increased Business Made Up of Small Orders

—Price Changes Mainly Downward—Nitric Acid and Copper Sulfate Quoted Lower By Certain Producers

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

	Carbon tetrachloride, 1c lb.	Copper Sulfate, 25c cwt.	Potash Muriate, 5c unit.
Acid Nitric, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.			
Alum Ammonia, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.			
Carbon Bisulfide, 1c lb.			

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....	lb. \$0.09	\$0.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....	ton 20.00	20.00	20.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....	100 lbs. 2.75	2.75	3.00	3.50
Copper Sulfate.....	100 lbs. 5.25	5.50	6.00	8.25
Potash, Caustic.....	lb. .10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.28
Saltpeter, gran.....	lb. .09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.14
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....	100 lbs. 2.10	2.10	1.90	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....	100 lbs. 3.70	3.70	3.80	5.00
Potassium Bichromate.....	lb. .13 $\frac{1}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17	.34
Average	3.818	3.846	3.914	4.682

In spite of the pessimism prevalent during recent weeks in the chemical markets it is generally agreed now that February was the best month since the present period of depression started. Margins of profit have not been comparable with those of 1920 and the value of business has been much lower but the volume of business measured in pounds of material which have changed hands has been in some cases as much as 10% greater than that of February of last year. Certainly in some quarters this has not been true but in the majority of cases it is true of manufacturers. The characteristic point of difference between the two periods is the lack of repeated turn-over which was so general a year ago. The market this year seems to have been based on business direct from manufacturer or importer to consumer while business last year was carried on through a multiplicity of intermediate hands each of whom took his profit from each transaction. It is also true that this year's business has consisted in the main of many small transactions with few orders noted comparable with those of last year. The sentiment is improving and while price trends are still downward on account of competitive selling of foreign goods it is generally expected that the next two or three months will see business on a normal sound basis again.

Prices lack firmness generally and various lots of imported goods are in more or less distress which has tended to prevent improvement. Resellers are offering carbon bisulfide and tetrachloride at reductions. Lower prices are available from certain producers on nitric acid and copper sulfate although there are other producers who have held their prices well up in spite of cuts elsewhere. Muriate of potash is off slightly. The alkalis are more or less uncertain in the spot market with prices in about the same range as before.

Acid, Acetic—Prices are still very soft in the resale market with offers of glacial acetic as low as 8½c per pound heard in some directions. It seems probable that this acid is off grade and that good quality glacial could not be had below 10c@10½c per pound. Producers recently reduced their prices and are now quoting on a basis of \$2.75@\$3.00 per hundred for 28% acid in barrels. On this basis 56% acid is quoted at \$5.50@\$6.00

per hundred, 80% commercial, at \$9.16@\$9.41 per hundred, 80% pure at \$9.75@\$10.00 per hundred and glacial at \$11.00@\$11.50 per hundred. Business has been very slow in all quarters.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Makers of hydrofluoric have readjusted their prices and are now quoting 48% acid in carboys at 12c@13c per pound, 52% at 13c@14c per pound, 60% at 16c@17c per pound and white acid at 34c@35c per pound. The 30% strength remains unchanged at 8c@9c per pound in barrels.

Acid, Muriatic—No change has been made in prices asked for muriatic acid. Business continues in reduced volume.

Acid, Nitric—Prices were reduced recently by one manufacturer although others have failed to follow suit. The new prices are given as 5¾c@6¼c per pound for 36-degree in carboys, 6¼c@7¼c per pound for 38-degree, 6¾c@7¾c per pound for 40-degree, and 7½c@8½c per pound for 42-degree. Business continues along limited lines although the total quantity of acid changing hands is said to be good.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices have continued on a firm basis at recently quoted levels. Business has been more or less limited but seems to be showing progressive improvement. Prices are given as \$11.00@\$16.00 per ton for 60-degree acid in tank cars f.o.b. works and \$20.00@\$21.00 per ton for 66-degree on the same basis. Oleums remain unchanged at former levels.

Alum, Ammonia—Prices have been reduced by producers who are quoting on a basis of 4¼c@4½c per pound for lump ammonia alum. Ground alum is quoted at 4½c@4¾c per pound and powdered at 5c@5¼c per pound. Business has been done in limited volume only.

Aluminum Sulfate—Prices are firmly held by makers at former levels with iron free sulfate held at \$3.50@\$4.00 per hundred and commercial at \$2.50@\$3.00 per hundred. Demand has been of fair proportions although not of such proportions as to bring about any change in the market. Some export demand has been noted.

Ammonium Chloride—Stocks of all grades of ammonium chloride on the spot are well controlled and prices are holding fairly steady following recent reductions. Stocks of U.S.P. chloride are still very low and quotations are given for arrivals around 10c@12c per pound with spot goods around the higher figure. Offers of gray granulated are heard at former prices around 9c@9½c per pound. White granulated on the spot is offered over a range with some holders quoting 10c@10½c per pound and others offering imported material as low as 7½c@8c per pound. Lump sal ammoniac is offered around 15c@16c per pound. Inquiry has been somewhat slower during the week.

Ammonium Sulfate—Firm business in ammonium sulfate has been lacking in the market recently and prices are very soft at former levels. Quotations are held at \$3.00 per hundred in bulk at works and \$3.25 per hundred for double bags but makers admit that they are willing to shade these prices considerably for firm business.

Arsenic—White arsenic is to be had at former figures around 9c@10c per pound according to quantity and holder. Demand has been very limited. Red arsenic is unchanged at 12c@14c per pound.

Barium Chloride—Prices from producers are held at

\$85.00@\$87.50 per ton. Imported material is to be had around \$65.00@\$70.00 per ton according to holder.

Bleaching Powder—Prices on the spot are somewhat firmer with demand fair. Quotations are around \$2.75 per hundred on the spot from second hands with \$2.60 per hundred named f.o.b. works. Producers are holding their quotations around \$3.50 per hundred f.o.b. works.

Carbon Bisulfide—Spot lots from resellers are to be had as low as 7c per pound although producers are quoting up to 8½c per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Resellers are offering carbon tetrachloride on the spot as low as 10½c per pound. Producers are quoting up to 12c per pound. Stocks in second hands are not large.

Copper Sulfate—Offers of small crystals from producers have been heard during the week as low as \$5.25 per hundred although other manufacturers are quoting up around \$5.87½@\$6.00 per hundred. Business is said to be going on in good volume with even larger totals this season than last. Imported sulfate is not figuring in the market to any extent at present.

Magnesium Sulfate—Technical sulfate is still scarce on the spot with nominal quotations around \$1.75 per hundred. Arrivals are quoted around \$1.25 per hundred. Producers report some business at their quoted price of \$2.25@\$2.75 per hundred.

Potash, Caustic—The market continues in the hands of resellers with prices possible down to 10½c per pound for domestic caustic. Stocks in second hands are still comparatively heavy.

Potash, Muriate—Lack of demand has forced further reductions and holders are now quoting \$1.35 per unit for 80% muriate.

Soda Ash—Prices have remained unchanged at about the former levels. Sales have been made during the week at a variety of prices according to buyer and seller but the average has been unchanged around \$2.10 @\$2.20 per hundred from spot stocks. Producers are maintaining their quotations on a basis of \$1.72½ per hundred for light ash in bags basis 48% works.

Soda, Caustic—Prices maintain their former average but are quoted in various quarters over quite a range. Spot prices are around \$3.70@\$3.80 per hundred on the spot. Makers quote \$3.50 per hundred basis 60% works.

CHEMICAL PRICES AT FRANKFORT

Frankfort, Germany, Feb. 12.—Under the pressure of supplies and owing to the reserved attitude of buyers on account of the fluctuations of the German mark, a rather quiet tone prevailed though some business was done in specific export chemicals. In baric chloride, fine crystals, a slightly increased demand was noted for this chemical, export lots being quoted at 3.50 marks f.o.b. Hamburg. For potassium chlorate, 98-100 per cent techn. pure, foreign orders were placed at 8.25 marks. Magnesium chloride—Official export prices to foreign countries are 2.10 marks per kilo and for border countries 1.90 marks, but next to no business can be done on that basis. Sal ammoniac, white crystals, was neglected but inquiries for export stocks, subl., were heard at 14 marks.

Reports at the close of the week that the Malay Straits Government had withdrawn its support from the tin market and that the £203 price would no longer be maintained were confirmed by cable, when the Eastern shipment price was quoted with buyers at £184. The London price of Straits tin at the same time declined from £183 to £176 10s or £6 per ton. In the local market spot Straits tin sold at 30c and futures at from 30½c to 31c as to position. March-April shipment was quoted at 30½c to 31c.

HOLLAND'S TRADE IN DYES AND CHEMICALS (*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—The imports and exports of chemicals and dyes by Holland during November, 1920, and for the period from January 1 to November 30, 1920, are shown in the following tables:

Articles and Countries of Origin	IMPORTS	
	November, 1920	Jan. 1-Nov. 30, 1920
Acetone	324	54,988
From Germany	324	9,682
" England	324	42,665
Ethyl ether	727	5,546
From Belgium	727	4,494
" Germany	727	962
Alum	35,281	335,018
From Germany	35,281	281,435
" England	35,281	47,783
Ammonium, liquid	536,612	4,061,809
From Germany	536,506	4,024,514
Ammonium chloride	20,788	222,602
From Germany	20,788	209,486
Aniline dyes and coal-tar dyes	8,131	104,952
From Germany	7,533	161,146
" Switzerland	79,331	511,886
" England	79,331	480,260
Acetic acid	222,470	1,678,780
From Germany	222,470	1,616,399

Articles and Countries of Origin	EXPORTS	
	November, 1920	Jan. 1-Nov. 30, 1920
Acetone	1,408	2,025
To Dutch East Indies	1,408	1,849
Ethyl ether	1,664	11,593
To Dutch East Indies	1,569	6,056
" Poland	1,569	4,440
Alum	100	58,576
To Dutch East Indies	100	38,301
Ammonium, liquid	623	155,656
To Portugal	623	37,495
" Belgium	623	87,156
Ammonium chloride	17,155	69,279
To Dutch East Indies	477	9,253
" Germany	477	5,636
" England	477	18,640
Aniline dyes and coal-tar dyes	12,264	145,236
To Dutch East Indies	2,262	22,014
" France	1,580	18,222
" England	2,682	41,778
" Belgium	662	9,796
" Germany	819	9,935
" Mexico	819	3,733
" United States	2,469	9,652
Acetic acid	198,654	2,765,119
To England	126,303	416,735
" Dutch East Indies	58,080	900,914
" Malacca	3,560	315,016
" British India	2,800	727,534

Use of ammonium sulfate instead of nitrate of soda in the application of fertilizer for lawns will cause the grass to grow and the weeds to die out, says an announcement from the research bureau of the Rhode Island State College at Kingston. By using ammonium sulfate, which is not more expensive, in the same quantities as the nitrate of soda the required amount of nitrogen is furnished and the soil is kept in the acid condition under which the grass develops best, but the weeds are so weakened that they are crowded out.

It has been announced that Poland has been negotiating with the Chilean Government for the purchase of 300,000 tons of nitrate a year on a credit guaranteed by the Chilean Government. If this arrangement is effected, a large part of the present surplus stocks will be disposed of. Exports during December were 5,460,784 Spanish quintals (about 250,000 tons). The Chilean newspapers report that there are stocks amounting to 30,000,000 Spanish quintals more or less in the nitrate ports, and approximately 5,000,000 quintals more in the interior.

Directors of the Hercules Powder Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. Both dividends are payable March 25 to holders of record March 15. Three months ago the Directors declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 482-483

RESELLERS CONTINUE TO CUT PRICES

Underselling Manufacturers in Effort to Liquidate Holdings—Glycerin Weak—Cod Liver Oil Under Pressure—Santonin Stronger—Tartaric Acid Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

*Acid Tartaric, 2c lb.	Camphor, Jap. Ref., 2c lb.
Santonin, \$3 lb.	
	Declined
*Caffeine Alk., 15c lb.	*Potass. Iodide, 15c lb.
Carmine, \$40, 25c lb.	Salicin, 25c lb.
*Glycerin, C.P., 1c lb.	Silver Nitrate, 3c oz.
Lithium Carbonate, 10c lb.	*Witch Hazel Ext., 25c gal.
Mercury, Imp., \$1 flask	
Petrolatum, 1c lb.	Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.40	\$.40	\$.40	\$.60
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.45	.45	.48	1.05
Calomel, American	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.32
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.74	.72	.80	2.75
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.00	6.15	6.25	7.25
Iodine, Resublimed	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.10
Menthol	4.40	4.40	4.40	13.50
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	8.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.47	.47	.47	.90
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.63	.63	.63	.90
Sodium Salicylate .....	.31	.31	.33	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	2.10	2.11	2.14	3.52

Resellers continue to dominate the market. By cutting prices sharply under manufacturers' levels, second hands are attempting to liquidate holdings. The continued effort in forcing goods on the market in the face of present restricted demands, has forced outside sellers to assume severe losses in many instances, cases being noted where the sale price has been lower than manufacturers' producing costs. Of course, dealers who are disposing of Government excess stocks in the trade, are selling standard goods below makers' schedules owing to the low prices at which they were secured. Altogether, surplus stocks of weakly held goods, Government and otherwise, are depressing the market and are likely to continue to do so until the excess is wiped out. Consumer buying is slightly better but not of sufficient volume at present to make any real headway into large accumulations.

The tendency of prices is still downward although here and there reactions upward indicate the development of firmness among a few products. Glycerin is weak with refiners being undersold by second hands. Santonin is stronger on reduction of spot supplies. In some quarters, Japanese camphor slabs appear to have stiffened slightly. Spot tartaric acid is steadier. Opium is weaker. Petrolatum has dropped off somewhat. Second hands are quoting lower on potassium iodide. Silver nitrate is down. Lower prices are noted for salicin. Witch hazel has dropped in some quarters. Mercury is easy and slightly lower on lack of demand.

Acetanilid—Quiet without notable change. Available in resale hands on the spot at 28c as generally quoted although one source of supply still indicates 26c as the price. Manufacturers quote 40c a pound without change for U.S.P. in barrels.

Acetphenetidin—Outside lots are materially reduced on spot. In Hamburg, reports indicate large lots are awaiting license to ship to this market. The American

maker quotes \$2.25 a pound without change. Resale is \$1.60@\$1.75.

Acid Citric—Quiet and apparently firmer as a result of some covering by consumers. Present prices look like bottom judging from the actions of makers and the state of the market. Spot goods are quoted at 45c@46c a pound as to quantity, seller, and delivery. Manufacturers name 47c unchanged. A sharp boom in citric business is predicted for March. London names 2s 2d; Hamburg 75 marks a kilo.

Acid Tartaric—Imported tartaric stiffened up somewhat at the end of last week as holders who had been doing 30c refused to consider orders at less than 33c. Powdered was held at the same level up to 35c. The high cost of importation has discouraged importers here bringing in tartaric and spot supplies have been reduced. American makers quote 39c unchanged. London cable reports easier at 1s 10d spot.

Alcohol—All alcohols are in an easier position owing chiefly to the lack of demand. Resale goods have slid off in price. U.S.P. in barrels is plentiful at \$4.90 a gallon although leading producers are asking \$5.00 best inside. Denatured as to formula in producers' hands ranges from 60c a gallon up while resellers are doing 50c up. Wood is easy at \$1.20 a gallon outside.

Aspirin—The market continues weak owing to the general slump in all salicylates. Outside hands are selling freely at 60c a pound for standard goods. The best which manufacturers will do is 73c a pound bulk basis.

Bismuth—All preparations in light demand from consuming quarters in spite of last week's sharp cut in metal and salts. Metal held at \$1.75 a pound here. The subnitrate is quoted at \$2.00 a pound basis 25 pound lots, unchanged as are other preparations.

Bromides—Potassium bromide in very fair demand at 21c a pound. Orders are principally for jobbing lots. Sodium bromide, reported advanced sharply in Europe, is unchanged and steady here at 30c. American makers name 43c for sodium and 45c@47c for potassium.

Caffeine—Weak and continuing in small request. One or two makers and most resellers are shading prices in their anxiety to unload, according to reports. Makers name \$6.50@\$6.75. Resale goods are available at \$6.00 a pound with reports current that less can be done on firm business. London quotes 29s@31s a pound.

Camphor—American refiners still quote \$1.00 a pound basis. The announcement in this report last week of a reduction to 90c was an error. Reports of a pending reduction by American refiners have been current for the past two weeks. The prospect of a 50 per cent ad valorem duty being tacked on to camphor in the Emergency tariff bill gained some credence here last week, causing holders to remove their goods from bond in quantities and throwing a scare into the market. The position of Jap refined slabs stiffened somewhat and willing 72c sellers moved up to 74c firm. Tablets are strong around \$1.05 up as to size.

Carmine—Supplies of carmine No. 40 are now more plentiful at \$5.00@\$5.25 a pound.

Castor Oil—Dull with demand from the drug trade light. Held unchanged at 11c a pound for U.S.P. oil in barrels.

Chloral Hydrate—Manufacturers are still quoting \$1.60 a pound bulk basis and \$1.01 for 25 pound jars in 100

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pound lots. Resale goods are offered at 93c a pound and easy thereat.

Cocaine—Quiet at the recent reduction. Hydrochloride named at \$9.00@\$9.25 an ounce by makers.

Cocoa Butter—Reported firmer in some quarters although it is still said to be possible to buy bulk material at 26½c@27c a pound spot. Fingers unchanged at 34c @37c as to packing, brand and quantity.

Cod Liver Oil—Both Norwegian and Newfoundland oil of standard brands can be bought on the spot at \$35.50@\$35.00 a barrel while unbranded material is offered freely at \$30.00 a barrel and possibly less might be done on firm business.

Cream Tartar—Steady here and unchanged at 30c a pound for imported goods while American makers ask 35c for the U.S.P. A very fair demand is noted. Reported easier in London at 1s 5d spot.

Formaldehyde—A fair business is passing at 17½c a pound for spot barrels.

Glycerin—Large lots of excess Government glycerin offered under refiners' prices, holds the market weak. Resellers are quoting 19c for fifty pound cans and on a quantity, this figure could likely be shaded. Refiners name 20c a pound firm for C.P. in drums and 22c for cans.

Iodides—Potassium iodide in second hands is offered here at \$2.60 a pound while American manufacturers quote \$3.00 unchanged. Resublimed iodine holds at \$3.75 a pound in ten pound lots. Tincture, U.S.P. is easy and in large supply at \$4.25 a gallon for barrels and \$4.50 for carboys.

Menthol—No new developments have been noted. The spot market is very dull and business passing is confined to jobbing lots. The big consumers are evidently not interested in the market. Spot cases are quoted at \$4.40@\$4.50 a pound while a single can is held at \$4.60@\$4.75 as to seller. For shipment nothing below \$3.70 has been heard.

Mercury—The quicksilver situation continues dull with prices weak and inclined to be shaded by some sellers. Imported metal is in good supply with holdings pressing for sale at \$46.00@\$47.00 a flask. American metal is quoted nominally at \$50.00 a flask. Mercurials remain easy but unchanged.

Petrolatum—Easier with lower prices noted in some cases. Snow white is now available at 16c a pound, lily white at 15c, cream white at 9c and light amber at 6½c.

Potassium Permanganate—Selling freely at 45c a pound for U.S.P. goods in outside hands.

Quinine—The market is dull and soft with demand confined to small lots. The price, however, appears fairly steady at 62c@64c an ounce for Japanese and Java sulfate in hundreds. Government excess single ounce cans offering at 68c. American makers still quote 70c an ounce for sulfate in 100-ounce tins.

Saccharin—Much of the excess stock in outside hands has been taken up at \$1.60@\$1.70, although goods are still available at this figure. Manufacturers are asking \$2.25 and \$2.75 a pound. English makers quote 18s.

Salicin—Easier here and offered at \$6.25 for imported American made at \$8.00@\$8.25 a pound.

Santonin—Spot stocks have dwindled materially and sellers are naming \$88.00 a pound and \$90.00, and selling at this level. Position is strong.

Silver Nitrate—Lower at 37½c an ounce in 500 ounce lots owing to lower level of metal.

Witch Hazel Extract—Lower in some resale quarters. here and offered at \$1.00 a gallon. Some producers are still asking \$1.25@\$1.30.

VERONAL RIGHTS IN DISPUTE

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Federal Trade Commission has cited the Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc., New York City, in complaint of unfair competition in the drug trade. The complaint is directed to advertisements that genuine veronal and veronal sodium are sold exclusively by the Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc. The complaint sets out that prior to the war veronal was sold in the United States under a German patent, and that during the war, under the authority contained in the Trading With the Enemy Act, the Federal Trade Commission licensed three American manufacturers, not including the Winthrop Company, to make and sell the preparation which had theretofore been known as veronal. Subsequently through seizure and sale by the Alien Property Custodian of the German patent, the Winthrop Company came into possession of the German trade-mark with the right to make and sell veronal.

The complaint alleges that the three licensees of the Federal Trade Commission acquired full right and authority to make and sell this preparation, and that respondent's advertising that it held the exclusive right to make and sell veronal was false and misleading and induced the public to refuse to purchase from the licensees of the Commission.

FINE CHEMICAL PRICES AT MILAN

Milan, Italy, Feb. 11.—Many quotations are received from Germany that would be attractive if the exchange of this country had not risen during the month from lire 39.08 to lire 45.05. Prices offered were per kilo: Benzaldehyde, lire 80; cinnamic acid, lire 160; citronella, lire 675; acetic ether, lire 85; diphenylmethane, lire 180; coumarin, lire 350; amyl acetate, lire 90; benzaldehyde, lire 80; menthol, lire 400; terpineol, lire 65; vanillin, lire 900.

The Dow Chemical Co., announce the production in their Midland plant of ethylene glycol and dichloroacetic acid, which are now made for the first time in America. Both materials are made by new processes and are of exceptional purity since they are not subject to the impurities which have always resulted from their manufacture by the older processes involving the use of chloral as an intermediate. Prices at present are high on account of limited production but are already below the prices formerly charged for the German products and may be still further reduced if new uses can be found making increased production possible.

Reports from Bergen, Norway, indicate that the catch of cod to date amounts to 290,000 as compared with 429,000 at the corresponding date last year. The yield of steam refined medicinal oil is 520 barrels as compared with 178 on the same date last year. The market is described as dull with best grade medicinal oil held at 200 kronen a barrel c.i.f.

William S. Gray & Co. have leased for a term of years a large suite of offices on the twelfth floor of the new Canadian Pacific building, Madison avenue and 43rd to 44th streets.

Cable advices to the Department of Commerce from Consul General Skinner at London declare that paraffin and stearine are now exempt from duty when imported into Malta.

The Gray Drug Co., New York, has leased a store in the Robertson-Cole Building, 49th street and Seventh avenue, at an annual rental of more than \$30,000.

MARCH

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 488-489

DYE OUTLOOK IS STILL UNFAVORABLE

Many Distress Lots Weaken Prices—Only Hopeful Sign Seems to Be the Re-Opening of Many Textile Plants — Ortho-Nitrotoluene and Ortho-Toluidine Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

o-Nitrotoluene, 2c lb. o-Toluidine, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market	Last			
	Today	Week	Month	Year
Benzene, C. P.....	gal.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.07½	.07½	.08
Phenol	lb.	.10	.10	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees.....	gal.	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	.30	.28
Aniline Oil	lb.	.22	.22	.34
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.35	.35	.55
Paranitroaniline	lb.	.95	.95	.135
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	.27	.28
Average		0.344	0.346	0.352
				0.433

The tone of the dye and intermediate markets has been very pessimistic and has so far shown no change in spite of the signs of better business coming. The increased number of textile plants which have been put into operation during the past month or so will unquestionably result in growing demand for colors but so far this increased demand has failed to reach the market. In no section of the market have second hands figured so largely as in this and before a real improvement can come in business it will be necessary to reduce the number of profits on a single transaction to a minimum. That this will result in distress in many quarters goes without saying but there are few who are willing to admit that such a change is not necessary. Basic conditions in this market are decidedly in favor of the American manufacturers in being protected, at least for the time being, from any form of foreign competition which has been such a factor in the other chemical markets. Actual volume of business during the past month has been better than the attitude of sellers would seem to indicate since they are chiefly concerned over the fact that prices have been sacrificed in a great many cases. Comparisons with other months are not available but it is a fairly safe guess that a real improvement has occurred over other months since the present depression began.

Prices have continued soft with resale lots of many materials in more or less distress throughout the market. Reductions are heard on ortho-nitrotoluene and ortho-toluidine in producers' hands. Otherwise the market has remained in a more or less unsettled condition with some factors decidedly bullish and others just as decidedly bearish. Under the circumstances few prices hold for any length of time in the spot market as the attitude of holders has shown a tendency to change overnight from one side of the market to the other.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Prices on benzene continue unchanged. Demand has been somewhat more active but is still below normal especially for carlot business. Quotations are given as 30c@36c per gallon for pure benzene and 28c @34c per gallon on 90% in tank carlots and drums.

The inactivity in the dye trade which has prevented any considerable amount of business recently is passing and increased activity among dye makers will bring about a revival of interest in crudes as stocks in consumers' hands are conspicuously low.

Phenol—Business has continued on a very limited scale on the spot in the absence of stocks of any considerable size. Prices are rather uncertain with 10c@11c per pound named in some quarters although as a rule somewhat higher prices are being demanded. Government surplus stocks are still to be had around 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Naphthalene—The naphthalene market in second hands is reported as tightening up in many directions. Flake can still be found as low as 8c per pound although the majority of holders of spot stocks are setting their price around 8½c per pound. The market depends entirely on the ideas of the holders who are both bullish and bearish. Buying has been very desultory. Producers are quoting 9c@10c per pound for flake and 10c@11c per pound for balls although offers are heard f.o.b. middle western point at about ½c per pound less than these figures. A few orders are floating around the market with prices bid well below the spot prices named.

Intermediates

Acid, 1, 2, 4—Prices are named by producers around former levels of \$1.00@\$1.05 per pound although it is probable that they would be willing to shade this quotation for actual business.

Acid, Cleve's—Makers' prices rule around \$1.50@\$1.65 per pound and there seems to be no inclination to shade these figures.

Acid, Gamma—Offers from producers are around \$3.50 @\$3.75 per pound with few inquiries noted.

Acid, H—Prices are still heard over a rather wide range. Producers are holding for as high as \$1.65 per pound for limited amounts and are naming \$1.50 as their quantity figure. Outside holders are quoting all the way down to \$1.00 per pound for off quality acid and \$1.10 per pound for a fair quality. Others are quoting around \$1.25 per pound.

Aniline Oil—Some inquiry for aniline oil has been noted during the week but prices are still very unsteady and are quoted over a wide range by holders of stocks. Resale lots are still available around 22c per pound drums extra. Producers are quoting up to 28c per pound with others quoting 25c per pound and 23c per pound. The increased volume of business being done by the textile industry is expected to reflect itself in this market in the near future.

Beta-Naphthol—Bids of 32c per pound failed to locate beta during the week with holders unwilling to sell for less than 34c per pound from spot stocks. Producers are holding their quoted prices at 40c@45c per pound according to maker. Business has been of very limited extent during the week but has shown some improvement over previous weeks.

Benzidine—Sales have been heard at prices considerably below quotations during the week. Base sold as low as 80c per pound but the lot which was offered at this price was in distress and could hardly be taken as representing the market. It is questionable whether more is to be had at the same figure. Openly quoted prices in other quarters have remained unchanged with base quoted at \$1.00@\$1.10 per pound and sulfate at 80c@90c per pound.

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Dimethylaniline—Prices are fairly steady in spite of the lack of demand. Quotations are around 55c@60c per pound.

Ortho-nitrotoluene—Makers are offering ortho-nitrotoluene lower at 19c@20c per pound. There are still holders in the market around 22c@23c per pound.

Ortho-toluidine—Lower prices are named by producers in certain quarters at 25c@27c per pound.

Para-nitroaniline—Resale lots of para are offered as low as 85c per pound still. Producers are quoting at \$1.05@\$1.15 per pound according to delivery but are willing to shade these figures for firm business.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEIPZIG SAMPLE FAIR (*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Preparations for the coming Leipzig Spring Fair are well under way and if the volume of incoming mail requesting information is in any way a barometer for the success of the Fair, to be held from March 6 to 12, business promises to be brisk. Practically all lines and branches of industry will be represented at the Fair, including the chemical industry.

The extraordinary efforts made towards extending the size and importance of the Fair and focussing European Fair traffic on Leipzig may be gauged by the fact that the management has petitioned the Government for the sum of 20,000,000 marks to be spent exclusively on export propaganda. It was originally intended to ask for the total amount required in connection with that enterprise—40,000,000 marks—but owing to the deplorable state of German finances this idea had to be dropped and the exhibiting industries have been asked instead to furnish the remaining 20,000,000 marks.

The amounts and values of dyes and dyestuffs (exclusive of natural and synthetic indigo) imported into Egypt for the first eight months of 1919 and 1920, respectively, were 104,700 and 189,400 pounds, valued at \$98,000 and \$146,000. Values are converted into dollars at the normal rate of exchange (20.23 piasters to the dollar). Dyestuffs are usually imported into Egypt by resident commission merchants. A list of concerns in Alexandria who might be interested in the importation of these materials can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or from its district or co-operative offices by referring to file No. NE—14006.

John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson street, New York, are offering a new number of their "Acko Series," under the designation of Acko fast blue 2R, which they state is chemically identical with the pre-war standards of sulphon acid blue R, tolyl blue R and lanacyl blue RN. The new color will find its chief application for piece dyes, particularly for goods containing silk or cotton patterns, as it leaves both these fibres practically unstained. The company states that Acko fast blue 2R possesses excellent fastness to light and moderate fastness to washing and fulling.

Representative Longworth says no effort will be made to pass the dye bill at this session, which ends this week, but he will offer it as a part of the revived Payne-Aldrich bill to be brought up next session as a stopgap tariff until a general scientific bill can be prepared and passed.

Butterworth-Judson has announced that it is now ready to make shipments of paranitraniline after a prolonged shutdown owing to the destruction of the unit of the plant devoted to this material, by fire.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have obtained a judgment for \$238.92 against the Frederick Reed Corporation.

PROTEST BRITISH DYE REGULATIONS

London, Feb. 19.—The British Chemical Trade Association has sent a protest to the Dyestuff Advisory Licensing Committee, who act in conjunction with the British Board of Trade, against the regulations for control of imports. The memorandum was prepared by the Dyestuffs Sub-Committee and forwarded by O. F. C. Bromfield, secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association. Some of the requests made in the memorandum have been granted. Others are under consideration. The memorandum reads in part:

"List of Products—It is regretted that the list of products prohibited from importation except under license has not yet been issued to the trade. A great deal of confusion has already arisen by this delay and it is suggested that, in the event of the completed list not being ready for publication, a temporary list be issued forthwith. It is pointed out that a statement was made during the passage of this legislation that this list would be issued prior to the Act being put into force.

"Grounds for Issue of License—It is submitted that in all cases where an applicant can show a good proof that he has endeavored to obtain the goods from home manufacturers but is unable to do so, that a license should be granted on this fact alone.

"Disclosure of Business Connections by Applicant When Making Application for License—It is considered that the demand for the 'source of supply' is unnecessary and that its disclosure only prejudices the importer. It is submitted that the name of the country from which it is proposed to import the goods and the port of arrival in this country are all that are necessary. The disclosure by an applicant of the source of supply—his business connections—as at present required, is considered unjustifiable.

"Importation of Goods for Stocks—It is understood that unless an importer has an actual order for the goods he desires to import a license will not be granted under any circumstances. Such a ruling is quite impracticable in actual business. The majority of an importer's customers purchase only in small lots—as little as 10 lbs. of dyestuffs at a time and it is impossible for a merchant to purchase abroad with advantage in such small quantities. The merchant's business is to buy in the bulk and distribute in small lots to the consumer. It is therefore submitted that the importation of reasonable quantities should be allowed to enable the merchant to keep up his usual stocks, and so fulfill his customers' requirements without delay. We quite agree that the importation of large consignments for purely speculative purposes should be prohibited. This can easily be done without penalizing the merchant importer as is the case under the present ruling.

"Products Restricted Under the Act—It is understood that salicylic acid B.P. has been scheduled under the Act. It is submitted that salicylic acid B.P. is never used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and that it is solely a pharmaceutical material. Not even when the shortage of the "technical" quality was most acute was the B.P. quality used as a substitute. The prohibition from importation of salicylic acid B.P. under the Act would therefore appear to be illegal."

Dye crystals when broken up into small bits are unsuited to the Chinese market. There is little difference in the United States in the price of dyes in crystal or powder form, but with Chinese users the difference is important. Commercial Attaché Arnold emphasizes this fact and suggests that manufacturers when shipping dyes to China should pack them so that the shaking and jarring they receive in transit will not break the less stable crystals.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 491; Naval Stores, Page 492

PRICE CUTTING WEAKENS VEGETABLE OILS

Forced Sale of 2,500 Tons of Coconut Oil at New Low
Price Reported—English Degras, Lard, Neatsfoot and
Tallow Oil Lower—Naval Stores Sluggish

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

	Olive foots, 1c lb.	Peanut, 1c lb.	Pitch, \$1 bbl.	Rosin, 25c bbl.	Rosin Oil, 3c gal.	Tallow Oil, 5c gal.
Cocnut, 1½c lb.						
Corn, ¾c lb.						
Cottonseed, ½c lb.						
Degras Eng., ½c lb.						
Lard, 2c gal.						
Neatsfoot, 10c gal.						

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.50	\$.50	\$.65	\$1.13
Degras, American, bbls.	.05	.05	.05	.07½
Lard, No. 1	.80	.82	.92	1.43
Menhaden, crd* bbls.	.28	.28	.30	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct. gal.	1.15	1.25	1.40	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.07½	.07½	.08	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.13½	.13½	.14½	.33
Cocnut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.09½	.10½	.11½	.18½
Cottonseed crude, tanks*	.04½	.05½	.06½	.18
Linseed Carlots, bbls.	.65	.67	.74	1.77
Olive, denatured	1.95	1.95	2.50	2.80
Peanut, refined	.11	.11½	.12½	.27
Soya Bean, bbls.	.07	.07½	.08	.18½
Average	0.456	0.467	0.545	0.902
*F. O. B. Mills				

Oils have continued sluggish in spite of efforts to tempt buyers by further price reductions. Actual business has been of a very limited extent in spite of rumors of some speculative buying in some quarters. The principal event of the week was the forced sale of 2,500 tons of coconut oil at a price far below the present market level. This sale had the effect of weakening the market throughout the list and while prices have not declined in every instance holders are generally willing to sell at almost any figure to clear out stocks. The situation is far from hopeful and consuming industries are at a standstill. While stocks in most instances would not be considered heavy under any reasonable demand, the present utter listlessness of buyers is bringing about much distress in efforts throughout the trade to force interest by cutting prices.

Linseed oil is to be had at former quoted prices although there is still a differential between crushers' prices. Coconut oil has slumped badly in all positions. Corn, cottonseed, and peanut oils are lower in sympathy. Olive foots have dropped from their former firm position on the arrival of stocks.

English type degras, lard, neatsfoot and tallow oil are lower. Prices on neatsfoot have been subject to decided shading during the past few weeks and have now been reduced openly to decidedly lower levels. Business continues on a strictly limited basis with little actual business being done.

Fish oils are unchanged with some holders of cod oil at prices above the generally quoted market.

Naval stores continue sluggish with some apparent strength in turpentine at the close brought about more through a readjustment of prices in line with primary markets than actual trading. Rosin and rosin oil are lower. Pitch has been reduced.

Linseed Oil—Crushers still quote prices over a range of 3c per gallon with prices given on the basis of carlots of barrels as 67c@70c per gallon according to

crusher. Buying has been limited to five barrel lots in most cases and it is believed that business in round lots could be put through on a bid well below the openly quoted prices. English oil is offered in the market around 58c per gallon in barrels duty paid but little interest has been attracted by these offers. London spot quotations are around 33½ shillings per quintal. Antwerp oil is held at 175 francs per hundred kilos.

The flaxseed markets have reflected the weakness of the oil market and prices are generally lower on limited business. Buenos Aires seed is quoted at \$1.32½ per bushel. Duluth quotations are around \$1.84@\$1.86 per bushel and Winnipeg, around \$1.86@\$1.91 per bushel according to position.

Castor Oil—No change has been noted in the general market with some weakness noted. No. 1 oil in barrels is quoted at 10c@11c per pound and No. 3 at 9c@9½c per pound.

China Wood Oil—Prices on wood oil remain at former levels on limited business. Spot barrels are quoted at 9½c@9¾c per pound and Coast oil in barrels is named at 8c@8½c per pound. Buyers have been unwilling to take on stocks of wood oil and while consumers' stocks are known to be low no effort is being made to increase them.

Coconut Oil—The forced sale of 2,500 tons of coconut oil at 6½c per pound New York has completely demoralized the coconut oil market. Prices have slumped sharply all along the line with a net decline of about 1½c per pound. Ceylon oil in barrels on the spot is quoted down to 9½c@9½c per pound with tanks at 7½c@7¾c per pound. Cochin oil is quoted as low as 10½c@10¾c per pound in barrels spot and 9½c@9¾c per pound in tanks. Manila oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast shows a much smaller decline and is quoted at 7½c@7½c per pound. Edible coconut oil is off to 11½c@12c per pound in barrels on the spot.

Corn Oil—Prices are slightly lower at mills. Quotations on crude corn oil in barrels at mills are around 7½c@7¾c per pound and in tanks 6½c@6½c per pound. Spot barrels of crude are quoted around 8½c@9c per pound with edible oil on the spot around 10¾c@11c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Crude cottonseed oil in buyers' tanks f.o.b. mills is off at 4¾c@5c per pound asked. Few bids are heard and little business is being done. Prime summer yellow on the Exchange slumped during the week but showed some signs of coming back at the close on the strength of lard. Quotations covering a range of deliveries were given as 6½c@8½c per pound. Winter yellow cottonseed oil is lower at 9½c@10c per pound.

Olive Oil—Arrivals have weakened the artificially strong position of olive foots and the quoted price has dropped to 10c@10½c per pound from its recent nominal level. Denatured olive oil remains unchanged at former levels.

Palm Oil—Weakness continues in palm oil. Lagos oil is quoted at 7½c@7½c per pound and Niger at 6½c@6¾c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Prices on peanut oil are generally lower. Crude oil on the Coast in tanks is quoted at 6½c@6½c per pound and at southern mills around 6¾c@7c per pound. Edible peanut oil is lower at 11c@11½c per pound. Business has been very limited.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined rapeseed oil remains unchang-

ed at \$1.05@\$1.20 per gallon according to seller with stocks very small on the spot. Blown oil is quoted at \$1.15@\$1.20 per gallon.

Soya Bean Oil—Prices at former levels are quoted on a weak basis. Stocks on the Coast are still heavy under the lack of buying interest although normal buying interest would probably wipe out stocks there in short order. Holders of stocks are realizing the futility of further reductions in prices before buyers enter the market and while the present basis is not especially firm no further reductions will probably be announced until actual business is in sight.

Animal Oils

Degras—English degras is lower at 6c@6½c per pound following apparent strength on lack of supplies. The present market is weak although bids at prices slightly lower than those quoted have been refused in some quarters. American degras is unchanged around 5c per pound.

Lard Oil—Prices on lard oil are slightly lower around 80c per gallon for No. 1 being the present basis. Extra No. 1 is quoted at 85c per gallon and No. 2 at 67c per gallon. Prime oil is uncertain with a wide variety of prices heard in different quarters. Prices are given from \$1.20 up to \$1.32 per gallon according to holder in the absence of firm business.

Neatsfoot Oil—Continued weakness has been reflected in further declines in neatfoot oil. Pure oil is now to be had around 65c@70c per gallon. Oil of 20-degree cold test is quoted at \$1.15, 30-degree, at \$1.05 per gallon and 40-degree, at 95c per gallon.

Tallow Oil—Acidless tallow oil is lower at 82c@83c per gallon. Business has been very slow and it is probable that shading can be done on firm business.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Supplies of Newfoundland cod oil are to be had around 50c per gallon although there are some holders in the market at 55c per gallon.

Naval Stores

Pitch—Spot pitch is lower around \$7.00 per barrel of 200 pounds.

Rosin—A reduction of 25c per barrel brings the rosin market down to \$6.76 per barrel on B to N inclusive. WG is quoted at \$6.85 and WW at \$7.00 per barrel.

Rosin Oils—Prices are lower on slow demand. First run oil is quoted at 45c per gallon and second run oil at 48c per gallon.

Turpentine—Spot turpentine is quoted at 56½c per gallon, although little improvement has been noted in demand. London quotations are around 60 shillings per quintal and Savannah quotes a firm market at 50c per gallon.

According to investigations by the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce there were 994 houses engaged in the manufacture of vegetable wax at the end of 1919. The amount of crude and refined wax manufactured during 1919 totaled 1,581,494 kwamme [kwamme=8.28 lbs.] valued at 1,483,129 yen showing a decrease of 20 per cent compared with 1918. The decreased production of vegetable wax is believed to be due to the falling off in the export trade since the conclusion of the war.

The plant of the New Fish Meal & Oil Refinery, at Nanaimo, B. C., costing approximately \$40,000, with an additional \$15,000 for machinery, has begun operations with a capacity output of 20 tons daily. Five tons of fish produce one ton of meal and 50 gallons of coarse oil suitable for machinery. Only the coarsest fish, dogfish, sharks and other non-edible varieties are used.

PLEA FOR DUTY ON VEGETABLE OILS

Washington, March 2.—Senator Capper, of Kansas, in speaking on the Fordney Emergency Tariff bill last week on the floor of the Senate and taking up in detail the various sections had the following to say in connection with vegetable oils:

"This bill levies a duty of 3 cents per pound on peanuts, a duty of 26 cents per gallon on peanut oil, and a duty of 20 cents per gallon on cottonseed, coconut, and soya-bean oil. These rates are of importance, in the first place, because they relate to the large and growing vegetable-oil industry in the United States, and, in the second place, because these vegetable oils are used in part in the production of butter substitutes, which compete with butter produced on American farms.

"Cottonseed oil is the most important of the vegetable oils used in food products. Our domestic production of this product in 1919 was almost one and one-half billion pounds.

"Soya beans are extensively cultivated in Manchuria, China, and Japan, and are shipped mainly from Manchuria. The oriental exports to the United States are almost wholly in the form of oil. This oil competes directly with cottonseed oil as a raw material for the soap industry.

"The South is changing rapidly to a more diversified agriculture and is tending to reduce its cotton acreage. Great reliance has been placed on peanuts as a diversifying crop. The production of peanuts in the United States increased from a little over 19,000,000 bushels in 1909 to 46,000,000 bushels in 1918. In 1920 it declined to about 36,000,000 bushels. Competition comes chiefly from India, China, and West Africa, but they are also produced in Japan, Java, and other parts of the world.

"The peanut-oil industry is carried on extensively in the Southern and Southeastern States, where the cotton-seed-oil mills are used also for crushing peanuts. Our production of peanut oil increased from 60,000 gallons in 1912 to almost 13,000,000 gallons in 1918.

"Almost all of our imports of this product since 1915 come from the Orient. These importations of vegetable oils have not only tended to unstabilize the price of American vegetable oils, but they are hammering down the price of American butter and American lard. Every American producer, whether of cotton, of hogs, of cattle, or of dairy products, feels the effect of this competition."

VEGETABLE OIL PRICES AT MARSEILLES

Marseilles, France, Feb. 14.—Prices of manufacturing oils are slightly weaker, because of the drop in the price of oil seeds.

	Francs
Peanut oil	210
Copra	350
Palm	255
Colza	360
Sesame	215
Linseed	300
Castor oil, pharmaceutical	380-400
Castor oil, first pressing	340
Castor oil, second pressing	300
Palm oil, Lagos	200
Palm oil, Congo	165
Glycerin, from saponification	425
Glycerin, from lye, 80%	340-355
Glycerin from lye, 40%	110
Olein, from saponification	460-540
Olein, from distillation	550-600

The Rilox Co., Alexandria, La., recently organized, is arranging for the establishment of a local plant for the manufacture of castor oil and kindred products. C. C. Johnston is president, and V. N. Johnston, secretary.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 493-494

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR CRUDE DRUGS

Business Showing Slow But Steady Increase—Lycopodium and Roman Chamomiles Firmer—Elm Bark Down—Rhubarb Weakens—Break in Asafetida

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	Declined
Chamomile Flowers, Roman, 2c lb.	Lycopodium, 25c lb.	
Asafetida, Lump, 25c lb.	Insect Powder, 1c lb.	
Powder, 50c lb.	Flowers, 5c lb.	
Barberry Bark, 7c lb.	Licorice Rt., Powd., 1c lb.	
Buchu, Short, 10c lb.	Linden Flrs, 5c lb.	
Bryonia Root, 2c lb.	Lobelia Seed, 15c lb.	
Cassia Fistula, 1c lb.	Mustard Seed, Cal. Brn., 1c lb.	
Cloves, Zanzib., 2c lb.	Oplum, Gum., 50c lb.	
Cumin Seed, Mor., 2c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, 1c lb.	
Digitalis, 2c lb.	Turkish, 1c lb.	
Dogggrass, Gen., 1c lb.	Rhatany Root, 1c lb.	
Elm Bark, Sel., 3c lb.	Rhubarb Root, 3c lb.	
Dandelion Root, Imp., 1c lb.	Sage, Greek, 1c lb.	
Flaxseed, Ground, 1c lb.	Spanish, 1c lb.	
Golden Seal Rt., 25c lb.	Shellac, T. N., 5c lb.	
Ginger, Jap., 1c lb.	Thyme, Span., 1c lb.	
Ipecac, Powd., 10c lb.	Tonka Beans, Angost., 10c lb.	
Tragacanth, No. 1 Ribbon, 10c lb.		

	Trend of the Market			
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$3.30	\$3.30	\$3.35	\$3.90
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.50	1.60	2.30	2.75
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.18	.18	.20	.30
Ergot, Spanish	.65	.65	.75	5.25
Insect Powder, pure	.49	.50	.55	1.00
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.75	2.85	2.85	3.30
Nux Vomica	.12	.12	.13	.09
Oplum, gum	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.45	.48	.50	1.40
Tragacanth No. 1, ribbon	3.80	3.90	4.00	5.50
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.30	.10	.10	.12
Average	1.66	1.73	1.80	2.60

Compared with the dullness of last week, the crude drug market at the present time is in a decidedly more active condition. The orders from consumers continue conservative but, at the same time, they show an increase. A generally wider inquiry is noted, very probably induced by the low levels which many prices have reached and the apparently widespread idea that March and April are going to see the beginning of a larger buying movement which may carry with it a stiffening of some prices in the case of products which are not in large supply. Comparing March 1st with the beginning of the year, the improvement of general business conditions is pronounced, a slow, steady increase having produced the change. A continuation of the movement may see something like normal conditions within a few months.

Holders of selected elm bark have again reduced prices this week. A sharp break in both whole and powdered asafetida originated in Philadelphia last week. Offers of spot rhubarb at lower prices has followed announcement of cheaper shipment figures. Insect flowers are under slight pressure to sell. Tonka beans are easier. Poppy seeds have weakened. Cloves and ginger are down. Buchu continues very soft. Powdered ipecac has slumped. Powdered licorice is easier. Rhatany root, digitalis, linden flowers, sage, dandelion, doggrass and lobelia seed are lower. Lycopodium and Roman chamomiles are firmer.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Russian dull and unchanged at \$2.50@ \$2.75. Chinese are easy at 70c for whole and \$1.00 for powdered.

Ergot—For shipment, Spain still asks \$1.15 c.i.f. for ergot. The spot market appears to have become steadier although there are several holders fighting for business at 65c. Quotations range from 65c up to 75c as to seller although the inside figure is the market. Several large lots have been taken up by consumers during the past ten days. The present low price is likely to discourage the collection next summer and fall as the peasants in Spain have been getting very high prices for some time, with a consequent small crop for next year's requirements.

Lycopodium—The scarcity of spot goods has boosted the price here to \$4.25 a pound with reports that sales have gone through this week at \$4.50. Little is coming forward. Hamburg reports the market there at 475 marks per kilo.

Opium—Some dealers have announced a price reduction on opium to \$7.00 a pound for U.S.P. gum although this has been possible to do and beat for some months. U.S.P. granular and powdered are held at \$8.00. Reports indicate that close to \$3.00 can be done for spot U.S.P. gum in bond.

Nux Vomica—The situation is easier if anything although the change during the week has been slight. Buttons are held at 12c a pound here with little or no buying and reports current that firm orders can shade this figure materially. Powdered is in fair jobbing request at 18c@19c. With the arrival of shipment goods, lower prices will rule on spot.

Barks

Barberry—Cheaper and offered on the spot at 58c a pound.

Cascara Sagrada—New bark in cars Coast interior shipping point at 10½c f.o.b. Quoted spot New York 14½c with demand at a standstill. A buyer here reports the purchase of a car at 11c f.a.s. Coast shipping point. Stock of old bark here is reported very limited and closely held.

Cotton Root—Unchanged at 35c a pound for spot goods with the country reported anxious to sell at 20c f.o.b.

Cramp—So-called cramp bark is still a firm factor with spot stocks held at 15c and scarce.

Elm—Sellers of prime selected elm bark here have again lowered their quotations in response to competition and now quote 72c a pound for bundles. Grinding bark is still available at 28c while powdered and ground are held at 30c.

Sassafras—Selected bark is easy at 34c a pound on spot.

Soap—Under pressure and prices subject to shading according to reports. Crushed is held at 14c, cut at 16c and whole is easy at 10½c a pound.

Beans

Tonka beans are easier as new stocks are offered for sale here. Angostura beans are lower at \$1.40 a pound spot while Para are \$1.25 and Surinam 80c@90c. Cassia fistula is lower on spot at 11c.

Flowers

Chamomiles—Roman chamomiles have been materially reduced in supply on the spot and the price has stiffened as demand freshened up. Holders are now asking 18c and in some cases 19c a pound.

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Insect—Sales of powder in a large way went through this week at 49c a pound although rumor had it that a sale had been made at 44c. Most sellers are asking 50c for pure. Flowers are easy and subject to competitive price shading, 35c@45c as to type, grade and quantity, being named.

Linden—Flowers without leaves are now cheaper and offered on the spot at 30c@32c a pound. Flowers with leaves are held unchanged at 20c.

Malva—Blue malva flowers continue easy but unchanged at 60c a pound. No black are available.

Gums

A sharp break in asafetida, powder and lump, has brought prices down to \$1.25 a pound for whole and \$2.00 for powdered. Philadelphia inaugurated the cut. Curacao aloes in routine demand at 8½c for cases. Acacia amber sorts easy at 9c@11c as to seller and quantity. Prime white No. 1 tragacanth ribbons easier at \$3.80 a pound.

Leaves and Herbs

Belladonna—High test goods reported offered for shipment at 22c laid down New York. Spot as to test range from 25c up to 30c a pound.

Buchu—The weakness of buchu here shows little change. Spot bales are available at \$1.50 a pound but demand is confined to very small proportions. A buyer who recently offered to pay \$1.50 for a ton has withdrawn from the market. A Detroit holder recently refused a bid of \$1.30 for a ton which cost \$2.60. The shipment figure holds in the neighborhood of 5s, duty paid at New York. Importers are not displaying a great deal of interest as it will be six or eight weeks before new crop material will reach here.

Digitalis—Weak on the spot owing to heavy offers and the restricted proportions of demand. Now quoted on spot at 18c a pound.

Henna—Easy but unchanged at 19c spot. Powdered in very good demand at 23c a pound.

Sage—Greek lower on larger imports at 6½c@7c spot. Spanish has dropped to 6c a pound here.

Uva Ursi—Most holders still quote 5½c. A quantity is reported to have changed hands at 5c and a buyer has bid 4½c for a large lot.

Roots

Althea—Weak with little demand at 18c for cut and 15c for whole.

Dandelion—Recent heavy imports and cheap shipment figures continue to soften this market. German material on spot is held at 19c while English is quoted at 20c a pound.

Gentian—Still available at 9c a pound and dull thereat. Demand is confined to small proportions.

Ipecac—Powdered Cartagena ipecac is lower at \$2.75 a pound for spot material. Rio is practically held nominally at the same figure as demand is dead. Ipecac generally in a very soft position.

Licorice—Easy at 10c@11c for bales with distress goods selling at any figure down to 6c. Powdered is cheaper on spot at 15c@17c. Bundles still 28c.

Rhatany—The root is easier on spot at 10c a pound.

Rhubarb—The shipment position has slumped to 30c c.i.f. and whole spot root is now available down to 45c a pound although cost of all spot goods was well in excess of this level. Powdered is still 50c although a report said 45c was done. This was not confirmed.

Seeds and Spices

Celery—Slightly steadier at 13½c a pound spot.

Flax—Ground flaxseed is lower here at 7c a pound.

Lobelia—Has dropped to \$1.10 a pound here.

Poppy—Under pressure of new imports, spot prices have eased off to 10½c for Dutch and 9½c for Turkish. Blue Indian unchanged at 5½c and white at 7c.

Cloves—Zanzibar cloves are easier on the spot at 17½c in bales.

MARSEILLES DRUG PRICES

Marseilles, France, Feb. 14.—The market for miscellaneous drug products is quiet with business greatly restricted. Prices per hundred kilos follow:

	Francs
Citric acid	1500-1700
Tartaric acid	1300
Refined alum	150
Spanish anise	150
Levant anise	275
Egg albumen	2500
Benzoin, Palembang	350
Benzoin, Sumatran	800
Refined camphor	3000
Cardamom	2000
Cinnamon, Chinese	285
Cinnamon, Ceylon	800
Cochineal	1100
Rose flowers	800
Essence badiane	2000
Foenugreek	55
Fennel	170
Zanzibar cloves	600
Manna, in tears	2000
Resin, white Bayonne	200
Resin, brown Bayonne	140
Moroccan cumin	155
Henna leaves	450
Chamomile flowers	1800
Jamaican pimento	225

DEMANDS SQUARE DEAL IN SPONGES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered sponge companies in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, to cease and desist from increasing the weight of sponges intended for sale and subsequent shipment in interstate commerce, by soaking them in a solution of salt, Epsom salts, glycerin, glucose, sugar or any other substance producing a like effect. The following companies are prohibited from shipping in interstate commerce any sponges the weight of which has been increased by such methods: Freirich & Mansell, A. Isaacs Co., American Sponge and Chamois Co., Emil Bloch, Joseph Bloch, Inc., Lasker and Bernstein, all of New York City; Greek American Sponge Co., and Peter Van Schaack and Sons, of Chicago; H. L. Ettman Sponge Co., Schroeder and Tremayne, and F. L. Lampel Sponge Co., of St. Louis.

RAINEY NARCOTIC BILL REPORTED

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Bill introduced in the House by Representative Rainey of Illinois, designed to limit the exportation of narcotics, has been favorably reported by the Ways and Means Committee as revised by a sub-committee. The bill is said to be acceptable to the manufacturers. It permits the exportation of narcotics to countries which are parties to the Hague Convention and which maintain a system of permits or licenses for the control of imports of such drugs.

The drug store of W. Hofert & Co., 223 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, was raided last week by Daniel J. Chapin, supervising agent for enforcement of the Volstead Act. Ten barrels of alcohol, thirteen 5-gallon cans and a gallon of coloring made from burnt sugar were found in the cellar. The agent claims that the druggist has been selling whiskey to customers and supplying a saloon across the street.

MARCH

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 497-498

WEAKNESS IN ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES

General Tendency Still Downward—Sharp Drop in Petit Grain—Peppermint Lower—Sweet Birch Easier—West Indian Orange Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Orange, Sweet W. I., 15c lb.

Declined

Oil Caraway, Rect., 15c lb.	Oil Petit Grain, S.A., \$1 lb.
Oil Peppermint, Natl., 25c lb.	Oil Sassafras, Artif., 5c lb.
U. S. P. Redist., 50c lb.	Oil Sweet Birch, 25c lb.
	Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$4.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.35	.35	.38	.65
Oil Cloves	1.40	1.40	1.50	3.90
Oil Lemon .....	.85	.85	.90	1.50
Oil Lavender Flowers.....	7.00	7.00	7.25	10.50
Oil Peppermint, Natural.....	4.00	4.25	4.50	8.00
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.....	9.00	9.00	9.25	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.....	.65	.70	.70	.85
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	5.00	5.00	5.10	7.75
Methyl Salicylate .....	.45	.45	.50	.80
Vanillin .....	.70	.70	.70	.95
Average	3.03	3.06	3.13	4.28

The general weakness of prices among the essential oils has been quite a pronounced feature of the market this week. Competition between sellers is very keen, and with the limited amount of business available at present, the natural tendency of prices is still toward lower levels. Another factor which plays havoc with values, is the apparent ever-present distress lot of almost any kind of essence to be forced forward at figures far below the levels named by any of the essential oil houses. Several sales have been reported this week between dealers, where distress stuff has figured, at figures twenty-five to thirty-five per cent under the market.

With the exception of a firmer position for West Indian orange oil and the continued tightness in expressed limes, the bulk of the changes have been reductions. Peppermint has weakened further and is quoted lower. A sharp drop in spot petit grain prices has been noted with shipment material also much cheaper. Sweet birch is easier and somewhat lower. Spot U.S.P. wormseed oil has dropped slightly. Caraway is weak and lower. Cassia is soft. Anise is dull. Lemon is still very dull. Sicilian orange is quiet and easy.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—No change in prices has been recorded and general dullness is noted in the case of anise oil. Spot U.S.P. goods are held at 80c a pound while technical is 70c and reported subject to shading.

Oil Bay—Easy and in very light demand. Quoted at \$3.25 a pound spot and reported available lower on firm business.

Oil Bergamot—The position in primary markets is easier although on the spot, in spite of the limited range of stocks, the product is dull and more or less easy. Sellers here ask \$5.75 a pound inside while up to \$6.00 is quoted. The sight of an order would break the low figure, according to a report.

Oil Bois de Rose—Any quality at any price, is still

the state of the spot market. Goods offered freely down to \$4.00 a pound are not attracting much attention while one seller is asking \$9.00 for original sealed packages.

Oil Caraway—A sale of a distress lot of caraway oil was made last week at \$1.90 a pound in this market. At present, quotations are heard openly at \$2.25@\$2.40 a pound for rectified oil although on firm business, it is intimated that \$2.10 and possibly \$2.00 might be done.

Oil Cassia—In a continued weak position although the price remains unchanged at \$1.00 a pound for technical oil, 75-80 per cent. Demand is confined to small proportions. U.S.P. oil is quoted at \$1.40@\$1.50 a pound as to seller and quantity. Lead free is held at \$1.15.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Very dull and unchanged at \$1.15 @\$1.20 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Cedar Wood—Fairly steady although quiet at 60c a pound up to 65c as to seller on the spot.

Oil Citronella—Held unchanged on the spot at 35c a pound in drums although the business passing amounts to little or nothing according to reports in the trade. Demand is at a standstill. The position of the oil is weak but the actual amount of business is so small that the market is sort of a hypothetical affair. For cans and smaller containers, price ranges up to 50c a pound.

Oil Cloves—The position of cloves is still very weak with demand confined to small proportions. Spot goods in cans are held at \$1.40 a pound while smaller lots in bottles range from \$1.50 a pound up. The position of the spice is still weak and under pressure.

Oil Erigeron—Dead as far as a market goes. The price is still \$4.00 spot on a parity with peppermint.

Oil Eucalyptus—Somewhat freer on the spot as holders offer recent importations. Generally quoted at 55c a pound for U.S.P. Australian oil with some dealers reported shading this figure to get the business.

Oil Geranium—African oil is named at \$7.50 up to \$8.50 a pound as to seller. Can be bought as low as \$6.50 for questionable goods. Any quality at any price. Bourbon holds at \$7.00@\$7.50 while Turkish is \$4.25.

Oil Juniper Berries—Dull with demand small. Quoted at \$2.50@\$2.75 a pound spot. Shipment material costs about \$2.00 c.i.f.

Oil Lavender Flowers—The situation is unchanged and quiet. Prices are about the same. Lavender flower oil, U.S.P. can be bought as low as \$6.00 a pound while for higher test material as to quality, \$7.00 up to \$8.00 is asked. Aspic is easy at \$1.20 a pound spot with offerings quite large.

Oil Lemon—The situation has become quiet and little change has been noted during the past week. The number of lots in outside hands ready to sacrifice at 70c and under, appears to have been materially reduced. Most essential oil houses are naming from 80c up to 90c a pound with one figure of \$1.00 heard. The last shipment figure heard was still 65c c.i.f.

Oil Lemongrass—There is practically no market. The price is held at \$1.75 a pound although this means little without any buying.

Oil Limes—Expressed oil of limes is still scarce and firm at \$4.50 a pound on the spot. Distilled oil is held at 90c and easy thereat.

Oil Linaloe—Stocks held here are not moving except in a very small way and much of it is reported to be of doubtful quality. Prices named at \$4.50@\$5.00 a pound.

Oil Orange—The position of West Indian orange is again firmer owing to the limited quantities available on the spot. The price is firm at \$2.75@\$2.90 a pound here. Sicilian oil is easy at almost the same level, \$3.00 being generally quoted and one seller intimating he might do less. The uncertainty of the position of West Indian is due much to the small quantity available on spot and the inability to secure any data relative to the exact situation in primary markets.

Oil Peppermint—The weakness of the market is still undermining prices with the consequence that unsteady holders are willing to shade at the first intimation of an order. Supplies of natural peppermint, standard brands, are reported available on the spot down to \$3.75 a pound although the majority of essential oil houses are asking \$4.00. U.S.P. material is purchasable from \$4.35 a pound up to \$5.00 as to seller.

Oil Petit Grain—Recent importations at lower prices are now being offered here with the result that the spot price dropped sharply this week to \$3.00@\$3.50 a pound for South American oil. Larger imports are now reported near-by and the figures quoted for shipment as very low.

Oil Sandalwood—As far as open quotations go, nothing under \$9.00 a pound for spot oil has been heard although intimations of lower prices available, have been made frequently. Import cost is now about 36s c.i.f. which means about \$7.25 here, import exclusive of all charges.

Oil Sassafras—Artificial oil of sassafras is cheaper here and now quoted at 65c a pound while up to 68c is heard. Natural oil is easy but unchanged at \$1.50 spot.

Oil Spearmint—This item is weak and from indications, likely to go lower although just at the present time, it is quoted unchanged at \$5.75 a pound for spot material.

Oil Wintergreen—Sweet birch is slightly cheaper at \$4.65 a pound for prime quality material. Offerings are larger. Gaultheria, U.S.P. ranges from \$6.75@\$8.00 as to seller. Methyl salicylate is available at 41c in outside hands and 45c from makers.

Oil Wormseed—U.S.P. oil of wormseed is now available on the spot at \$3.00 a pound as compared with \$3.25 and \$3.40 among the leading sellers last week.

It is estimated that the present crop of green vanilla in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, is about 200,000 kilos, which, when cured, will amount to about 85,000 pounds. This will be over twice as much as last year's cured product, which amounted to about 38,000 pounds. The 1920-1921 vanilla crop of Guadeloupe began to be picked and bought by buyers about January 15, 1921, its movement before that time having been prohibited by the various municipalities to prevent its being picked too green and also on account of the fact the early crop offered for sale before that date is usually stolen vanilla. Local buyers began by paying about 4.25 francs per kilo for green vanilla. This was increased gradually to a point where a few sales were made at 7 francs, but the last rates quoted are 5 to 5.50 francs. When cured the vanilla will be sold for the most part in the United States at the prices then prevailing in New York, and there is therefore usually a large element of speculation in its purchase, due to the fluctuations in the New York market and to exchange.

TIN TUBES TO COST CONSUMERS MORE

In discussing the proposed import duty on tin at the luncheon of the Aroma Club in New York last Thursday, George H. Neidlinger of the Peerless Tube Co., Bloomfield, N. J., stated that there was every likelihood of ten cents a pound, or about 33½ per cent, being levied on the metal by Congress. This means an increased cost of from 40c to 90c a gross in the matter of tip tubes to tooth, shaving, face and other cream manufacturers, which figure would be passed on by the tube manufacturer to the toilet goods manufacturer who in turn would have to tack on the additional cost to his prices.

In appearing before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington, Mr. Neidlinger stated that the four industries consuming the greatest quantities of tin, tin-plate, tin-can, bearing metal, alloys and others, failed to put in an appearance to fight the proposed tariff as they have other and more important "axes to grind" in the way of import duties, leaving the tin tube people in a rather weak position. Congress needs the \$12,000,000 which it will obtain yearly from tin duties, so the measure will very likely go through. Annual imports total 67,000 tons of which 5,000 tons are used by the tin tube makers.

About 100 members of the Aroma Club attended the luncheon which was held at the Lion D'Or Restaurant, New York. The club membership is composed of perfume, toilet goods and essential oil manufacturers.

GERMAN PERFUME COMPETITION

The perfume industry of France is alarmed over the possibilities which may grow out of the present high prices demanded for flowers and flower oils by the growers of the Southern District. In a recent issue of "Le Littoral," published at Cannes, considerable alarm is expressed over the belief that German perfume interests intend to establish flower growing districts in the Balkans on the shores of the Mediterranean in competition with the French growers. The present high prices of flowers are an invitation to German competition which, the report states, once under way, will make the most of every opportunity to compete with the French products. The article says further:

"It will not be on the foggy banks of the Spree that the factories will be erected, but there are many countries bathed by the waters of the Mediterranean which are climatically more favoured than the Riviera, and there the native population would welcome any undertaking, such as the cultivation of perfume-bearing flowers and the installation of distilleries of essential oils, which would mean additional revenue and greater prosperity, all the more since both would be unexpected benefits. The Germans are by no means ignorant of the fact that their advent under such conditions would be welcomed with open arms, and therefore it behoves those interested in this branch of industry of the French Riviera to consider seriously the position as it affects the prosperity of a flourishing local enterprise."

The Drug and Chemical Club, No. 100 William street, New York, has elected the following board of governors: For the term ending February, 1923, Joseph W. Russell; for the term ending February, 1924, Otto E. Schaefer, William Jay Schieffelin, Frank P. Cheeseman, Charles F. Noyes, William M. Rosendale and Frank E. Holliday. Reports gave the membership as 521 resident and 276 non-resident. The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$38,544 and expenditures totaling \$35,070, the departmental accounts (restaurant) showing a net loss of \$2,647. The club's assets were given as \$62,321.

The Roco Chemical Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., has filed notice of change of name to the Rossville Chemical Co.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 499-500

CAMPHOR LOWER IN LONDON

Peru Balsam and Menthol Easier—Castor Oil and Serpentaria Root Higher—Lower Quotations on Bismuth Salts, Cod Liver Oil, Cream Tartar, Foenugreek Seed, Shellac, Tartaric Acid and Turpentine

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 1.—It is difficult for manufacturers or dealers to make sales in the present market, buyers apparently holding off for lower prices. Quotations are higher on castor oil and serpentaria root.

Prices are firmer for coumarin, cumin seed and nutmegs. The market is easier for Peru balsam and menthol.

Lower quotations are named for bismuth salts, camphor, cod liver oil, cream tartar, foenugreek seed, shellac, tartaric acid and turpentine.

London, Feb. 18. (By Mail).—The hoped for improvement in our markets has so far been but slightly visible. The monthly drug auction was due to be held next Thursday, but it has been postponed for the present, as the sales on the last two occasions have not justified the expense.

The French supplies of raw potash in Alsace are considerable but as she lacks the necessary process plant, a combination is being formed with British companies who possess the essential plant, and important works are expected to be started in the near future.

The British fine chemical industry which made important advances during the war, is now bringing pressure to bear on the Government to give it assistance, the prohibition of the importation of drugs having been removed. It is hoped that the promised Key Industries bill will contain some effectual provision in this direction.

Acetanilid is lower, the value being now only 1s 1d or 2s per lb. on spot.

Caraway seeds are easier, at 32s to 34s per cwt. on spot for fair to good Dutch.

Castor oil is lower, at £48 per ton for medicinal, £43 for first pressing, and £38 for 2nd pressing, barrels included, ex-Mills, Hull.

Chloral hydrate is easier, being offered as low as 5s 3d per lb., duty paid.

Cloves are lower, at from 10d to 11d per lb. for fair Zanzibar on spot.

Cod liver oil—The prospects of the Lofoten fishing being good, recognized brands of medicinal are being quoted from Norway at 17s per barrel c.i.f.

Cream of tartar is lower, at 160s per cwt. on spot for 99 to 100 per cent Italian, of which supplies are good.

Creosote carbonate is quiet and lower; about 18s per lb. Ergot—Good sound Portuguese is 6s 9d per lb. on spot, being lower.

Farina is easier, No. 1 Japanese being offered at 24s 6d per cwt. and fine Dutch at 22s on spot.

Jalap is easier, at 3s per lb for good Vera Cruz, on spot.

Linseed oil is firmer, the closing quotation being 34s per cwt.

Menthol has been quoted during the week at 24s to 24s 6d per lb. for Kobayashi and Suzuki, but there has been a rally, and last price paid was 25s.

Rhubarb is lower, good heavy Shensi, round and flat, having been sold at 7s 6d per lb.

Soda benzoate is lower and dull, now offering at from 2s 2d to 2s 4d per lb.

Tartaric acid is lower, at 1s 11d per lb. on spot.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.877
France (franc) . . . . .	.193	.071
Italy (lira) . . . . .	.193	.037
Germany (mark) . . . . .	.238	.016
Japan (yen) . . . . .	.499	.484
Spain (peseta) . . . . .	.193	.138
Holland (guilder) . . . . .	.402	.341
Belgium (franc) . . . . .	.198	.075
Switzerland (franc) . . . . .	.198	.166
Norway (crown) . . . . .	.268	.171
Sweden (crown) . . . . .	.263	.223
Denmark (crown) . . . . .	.263	.179
Argentina (peso) . . . . .	.424	.352
Brazil (milreis) . . . . .	.279	.156
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong) . . . . .	.789	.480
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.635
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.690
Russia (ruble) . . . . .	.515	.005

LONDON PRICES FOR COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, Feb. 19.—The market for coal-tar products remains unchanged from last week. Business continues far below the average with values fairly well maintained but not firm. Aniline oil, 1s 8d per lb., drums extra. Aniline salt, 1s 9d per lb., casks free.

Beta-naphthol, about 2s 3d per lb., casks free. Parannitraniline, 6s to 6s 9d per lb., casks free. The market is quiet. "H" acid, 9s 6d per lb., casks free. Butyric acid, 97-99 per cent, about 6s 6d per lb., carboys free. English, 98-100 per cent, 6s 6d to 6s 9d per lb. Practically no demand and figures quoted are nominal. Resorcin, 10s 6d per lb. Only very little enquiry; values not firm. Benzol, pure, 3s 4d; 90 per cent, 3s; 50 per cent, nominal, per gallon in drums.

Toluol, pure, 3s 10d; commercial, 3s 6d per gallon in drums. Xylol, pure, 5s; commercial 4s per gallon in drums. Remains steady with small demand. Solvent naphtha, 90-160 per cent, 2s 8d per gallon in drums.

Creosote oil, 1s 2d per gallon, drums extra. Values are unchanged but are not firm; only limited business doing; good supplies offering. Carbolic acid crystals, 7½d to 8d per lb. in drums with over-casks. Last week's prices are maintained but are not firm; a very limited enquiry only. Cresylic acid, crude, 2s 6d; dark, 95 per cent, 3s 3d.

Naphthalene, crude, £10 to £18; flakes, £38; crystals, £37; powder, £38; balls, £50; candles, £50; tablets, £50 per ton, bags and casks free. Values in all grades are maintained but the market is not steady; only limited business passing. Coal tar, nominal.

Anthracene, 50 per cent, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per unit per cwt.; in 2 cwt. sacks free; no change.

GERMAN IMPORTS FELT IN JAPAN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 1.—German pharmaceutical chemicals are more in evidence in the market and their weight is felt. The reparation stock that arrived toward the close of last month is held by the Government, but it must sooner or later come on the market and add to the glut. Prices already have fallen perceptibly. Camphor is quoted yen 50 below the price in the middle of December. Tablets are now yen 220 per 100 momme and were offered at yen 280 in the middle of December. Slabs are yen 200 per 100 pounds, and were offered at yen 250 per 100 pounds in December.

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BRITISH CHEMICAL PRICES

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, Feb. 19.—The few changes of record in heavy chemicals show a further downward tendency in prices. The improvement looked for in the New Year has not materialized and it is generally expected that conditions will not begin to improve until Spring. Export business seems to have fallen away altogether. Continental offerings continue to cut the market.

Acetic acid is again offered at a reduced figure; 80% pure is £57 to £59 per ton; glacial 98% about £60 per ton. Stocks are still on the market for which there is small demand.

Glauber salts is cheaper this week at about £7 per ton. Imported material is offered freely. The market is far from strong.

Lead acetate is again a little lower on a very quiet market. Brown broken is quoted at £55 and white crystals at £60 per ton.

Potash caustic, 88-92%, has fallen considerably and is now offered as low as £50 per ton, but there is no demand. Makers' price £55 per ton. Potassium bichromate is unsteady, with last week's price of 1s 2d per lb. weakening. Makers' price is now reduced to 1s 1d per lb. Potassium carbonate, 90-92%, is again easier for spot lots at £55 per ton. The market continues neglected. Makers' price remains at £50. Potassium chlorate is not moving at all; spot lots are down to 6d to 7d per lb. Makers' price 6d per lb. Potassium permanganate is asked for occasionally and offered at 2s upwards for commercial quality. Makers' price remains at 2s 3d per lb. Potassium prussiate is offered but not taken, at 1s 3d for yellow and 2s 6d per lb. for red. Makers' prices 1s 4d for yellow and 2s for red.

Saltcake remains at about the same figure, but the demand is not so good and prices may ease off slightly from £12 per ton in bulk f.o.b. Makers' price for home trade unchanged at £9 10s per ton. Soda ash (58% light alkali) is in fair demand for export for spot lots at about £10 per ton, in single bags f.o.b. Makers' price is maintained at £8 10s per ton. Soda crystals are unchanged, makers still quoting £7 per ton in single bags carriage paid for home trade only. A few spot lots are offered at £8 per ton but there is no demand. Sodium bicarbonate is quiet with values about the same as last week at £10 10s per ton for refined material and makers' prices for home trade unchanged at £9 per ton in 2 cwt. bags. Sodium bichromate is now quoted by makers at 10d per lb. some spot lots offering as low as 8d per lb., but there is not much demand. American material is offered for prompt shipment at 8d per lb.

Caustic soda, 70-72% is offered on spot at about £22 per ton f.o.b. but the demand is small. Makers' price is maintained at £24 10s. American material is offered c.i.f. at same figures. There is very little enquiry. Sodium cyanide continues unchanged at 1s per lb. for 100% basis. The market is very quiet. Sodium hyposulphite has fallen off in demand and pea crystals are now offered in 1 cwt. kegs at about £26 10s per ton; commercial quality at £20 per ton, but the demand is not good. Makers' price, commercial, unchanged at £20 per ton.

Sodium nitrate, refined 96%, is quoted by makers at £22 per ton f.o.b. Liverpool but there is not much business doing. Sodium nitrite, 100%, is still quoted by makers at £54 per ton, but there is only small demand. Sodium prussiate is not moving well. Spot parcels continue to be offered at 9½d per lb. Makers' prices unchanged at 9d per lb. Sodium sulphide concentrated 60-66% remains quoted by makers at last week's reduced figure of £30 per ton. Spot lots of 60-62% solid in drums are offered at £30 per ton.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN GERMANY DOING A VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS

Reported Shortage of Coal Not So Serious In 1920 As During the Previous Year—New Products Shown at Frankfort Fair—The Potash Production

London, Feb. 19.—The British Department of Overseas Trade has issued a report on the industrial and economic situation in Germany in December, 1920, in which appear the following statements:

"Extraordinarily little has been published during the past year concerning the German chemical industry in general and the German dye industry in particular. The German technical journals from time to time contain reports of certain new processes, but they are only comprehensible to experts, and it is extremely difficult for the laymen to gauge their commercial bearing. The public utterances of men prominent in the industry, such as Geheimrat Duisberg, of the firm of Bayer & Company, of Leverkusen, hardly serve to dispel the obscurity which surrounds these branches of German industry. They vary between complaints as to the shortage of coal, the high cost of raw material and labor, and boasts as to the continued excellence of German products. While there can be no doubt that, except for those actually situated on the Rhine, the great chemical works in western Germany are unfavorably situated for fuel, they have been suffering much less from this disability during the current year than in 1919, and it is also certain that they have adapted themselves with their usual skill to existing conditions, and in spite of all drawbacks are doing a very profitable business, even although they may not be running to the full extent of their capacity."

One of the latest more or less comprehensive reviews of German chemical products was given on the occasion of the last Frankfort Fair. In addition to the manufactures of inorganic chemistry, the various products of tar distillation were shown, such as benzol, naphthalene, &c. Wood preservatives, coumarin and resins were also exhibited. An interesting exhibit was shown in the form of tetralin (produced from a combination of naphthalene with hydrogen), which is growing in favor as a solvent of resins, waxes, india-rubber, &c., and appears to be a good substitute for the expensive imported turpentine. Another advantage of tetralin is that it is not easily inflammable. Another solvent which has been put upon the market in view of the shortage of ordinary ethyl alcohol is isopropyl alcohol. Amongst the products of organic chemistry there is a new synthetic tanning material (corinal); it is claimed for this article that it is neutral and that it acts as an insecticide.

At the beginning of the year a great improvement in the German potash industry, compared with the previous months, had taken place. This was due partly to the improved supply of coal to which the German Government had agreed in view of the importance of potash production for agriculture and for export purposes, and partly to the improvement in rolling stock, which enabled a much larger quantity of trucks to be placed at the disposal of the potash mines.

The result was that the production and distribution of potash progressed very favorably and that German agriculture could be supplied with from 80-100,000 trucks of this commodity in January and February, and was thus enabled to satisfy its requirements; in some provinces there was even an over-supply of raw potash salts. On the other hand, at that period the delivery of salts with a high potash percentage was not able to meet the demand owing to the insufficient supply of coal during the previous months and to the fact that such small production as was possible had to be used for export.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when secondhands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e.g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	-1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	3.79 Liters
1 Liter	.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic	.60 - .73
Benzio, from gum	.16 - .20
U.S.P., ex toluene	.16 - .70
Boric cryst., bbls.	.144 - .154
Powdered, bbls.	.144 - .154
Butyric Tech., 60 p.c.	.16 - .90
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.10 - .15
1-lb. bottle	.16 - .27
5-lb. bottle	.23 - .24
50 to 110-lb. tins	.19 - .20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot. btl.	.16 - .27
Crude, 25 p.c.	.20 - .32
Chromic, U.S.P.	.15 - .25
Chrysophanic	.275 - .300
Citric, crystals, bbls.	.16 - .47
Powdered	.16 - .48
Second Hands	.45 - .47
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	.20 - .22
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	.130 - .135
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	.16 - .250
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure	.30 - .52
Hydroodic, sp. g. 1.150, oz.	.16 - .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 30 p.c.	.240 - .250
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	.60 - .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	.16 - .60
U.S.P., IX.	.16 - .70
Molybdic, C.P.	.16 - .400
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitro Murlatia	.20 - .22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	.17 - .20
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., U.S.P., lb.	.27 - .28
50 p.c. tech.	.18 - .19
Pyrogallic, resublimed	.195 - .200
Crystals, bottles	.155 - .160
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	.21 - .28
Sulfuric, C.P.	.16 - .06
Sulfurous	.024% - .08
Tannic, U.S.P.	.120 - .130
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P., lb.	.16 - .39
Powdered	.16 - .39
Second Hands, Cryst.	.33 - .35
Powdered	.33 - .35

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk...lb.	.28 - .40
Acetphenetidin	.160 - 2.25
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible	.50 - .55
Alcohol 190 proof, U.S.P....gal.	.500 - .510
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	.510 - .520
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	.490 - .510
For Export, U.S.P., gal.	.60 - .65
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	.128 - .130
97 p.c.	.128 - .135
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c., gal.	.120 - .130
Pure	.163 - .165
Denatured, Complete	.60 - .63
Second Hands	.50 - .52
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	.95 - 1.00
Amidopyrine	.600 - 6.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst., lb.	.65 - .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P....lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.95 - 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	.35 - .50
Carb.Dom.U.S.P., kegs, powd/b.	.12 - .14
Chloride, U.S.P.	.12 - .13
Hypophosphite	.165 - .170
Ichthyol (as to brand), lb.	.150 - .500
Iodide	.40 - .430
Oxalate, Pure	.70 - .75
Persulfate	.95 - 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.40 - .42
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.60 - .65
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.45 - 3.60
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter, of Antimony)	.16 - .17
Needle Powder	.06 - .063
Antipyrine, bulk	.150 - .160
Apopomorphine Hydrochlor. ½oz.	— - 13.05
Arcoline Hydrobromide	.025 - .027
Argols, red	.07 - .08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P., lb.	— - 4.85
Aspirin	.60 - .73
Atropine, Alk., U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	9.00 - 18.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	7.00 - 12.50
Barbital	.16 - .175
Barium Carb. prec., pure	.10 - .12
Dioxide	.16 - .23
Iodide	.16 - .515
Nitrate	.10½ - .12
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid...gal.	— - 3.40
Denatured, quinine	.390 - 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol	.400 - 4.50
Berberine Hdchl.	.16 - 34.00
Acid Sulfate	.16 - 31.00
Neutral sulfate	.16 - 35.00
Bismuth Metallic	.16 - 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	.16 - 5.00
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	.16 - 2.10
Oxychloride	.16 - 2.30
Salicylate	.16 - 1.45
Subbenzoate	.16 - 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., lb.	.16 - 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	.16 - 2.65
Subgallate	.16 - 2.10
Subiodide	.16 - 3.85
Subnitrate	.16 - 2.00
Subsalicylate	.16 - 2.00
Tannate	.16 - 2.00
Borax, in bbls., crystals, Kegs...lb.	.07 - .07½
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs...lb.	.07% - .08
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified	.16 - .40
Bromoform	.16 - 3.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	.122 - 1.25
Iodide	.16 - 4.30
Metal sticks	.140 - 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	.16 - 6.75
Second Hands	.16 - 6.25
Hydrobromide	.16 - 7.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	.16 - 4.90
Phosphate	.16 - 10.00
Calcum Glycerophosphate	.16 - 1.80
Hypophosphites	.16 - .85
Iodide	.16 - 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	.16 - .19
Sulfocarbolate	.16 - .70

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products — crudes and intermediates.

Oils — the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs — the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleoresins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.lb.	— - 1.00
16's in 1-lb. carton	.16 - 1.05
24's in 1-lb. carton	.16 - 1.07%
32's in 1-lb. carton	.16 - 1.09
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs, lb.	.74 - .75
Crude, Chinese	.50 - .55
Monobromated, bulk	.200 - .250
Caramel	.95 - 1.05
Carmine, No. 40	.500 - 5.25
Casein, C.P.	.16 - .35
Technical	.15 - .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.11 - .12
Cerium Oxalate	.60 - .65
Chalk, Precip. light	.023% - .034%
Heavy	.024% - .024%
Drop	.02% - .02%
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	.07 - .08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals	
25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots/b.	— - 1.01
Chloroform	.40 - .43
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals, oz.	.93
Sulfate	.55 - .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals, oz.	.54
Sulfate	.54 - .80
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst., oz.	— - 9.00
Gran., Powd.	— - 9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.26½ - .27
Fingers, cases	.34 - .37
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk, oz.	— - 8.40
Hydrobromide	.670 - .670
Nitrate	.670 - .755
Phosphate	.670 - .630
Sulfate	.670 - .670
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	bbl. 30.00 - 35.00
Norwegian	bbl. 30.00 - 35.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.16 - .31
Corn Syrup	.023% - .03%
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream Tartar, cryst. U.S.P., lb.	.30 - .35
Powdered, 99 p.c.	.30 - .35
Creosote, U.S.P.	.60 - .65
Carbonate	.250 - .300
Cresol, U.S.P.	.18 - .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	— - 2.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials, ea.	— - 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P., oz.	— - 30.00
15 gr. vials	— - 1.35
Eserine Sulfate	oz. 41.00 - 42.50

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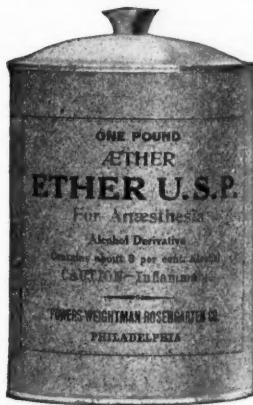
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SUPREMACY



PRODUCTS
Acetanilide, U.S.P.
Bismuth Subnitrate
and other Bismuth
Salts
Codeine and its Salts
Creosote, U.S.P.
Creosote Carbonate,
U.S.P.
Diacetyl-Morphine
Glycerophosphates
Hexamethylenamine
Iodoform

SUPREMACY of N. Y. Q. products rests solely on ability and power to lead in the maintenance of a quality standard.

Pharmacists know that in compounding prescriptions with N. Y. Q. products they enhance the value of a physician's service to his patients. The confidence of both pharmacist and physician in N. Y. Q. chemicals is a decided help in our efforts to maintain their purity, strength and uniformity.

There can be no higher degree of Purity than that which is presented to you under the label of N.Y.Q.

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.

New York: 135 William Street
St. Louis Depot: 18 South Broadway

PRODUCTS
Mercurials (Hard)
Morphine and its Salts
Opium Powder, U.S.P.
Opium Gran. U.S.P.
Potassium Iodide
Quinine and its Salts
Silver Nucleinate
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Benzoate
Thymol Iodide
Strychnine and its
Salts

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk...lb.	— — .20	
Washed, bulk ...lb.	— — .36	
Nitrous, conc. ....lb.	— — 1.10	
U.S.P., 1880, bulk....lb.	— — .43	
Anaesthesia, bulk ....lb.	— — .24	
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	— — 1.05	
Chloride .....lb.	.55 — .65	
Ethyl Methyl Ketone....lb.	.13 — .14	
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
Formaldehyde .....lb.	— — .20	
Second Hands .....lb.	.17½ — .18	
Gelatin, silver .....lb.	1.50 — 1.55	
Glycerin		
C. P. drums, bbls. extra...lb.	.19 — .20	
Cans .....lb.	.19 — .22	
Dynamite, drums incl....lb.	.17 — .17½	
Saponification, loose ....lb.	.11½ — .12	
Soap Lye, loose .....lb.	.10½ — .11	
Guaiacol, liquid .....lb.	5.00 — 5.50	
Carbonate .....lb.	4.50 — 5.50	
Haarlem Oil, dom....gross	— — 3.25	
Imported ....gross	— — 5.50	
Hexamethylenetetramine ....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	
Hydrastine, Alkaloid ....oz.	20.00 — 23.50	
Hydrochloride .....oz.	— — 23.50	
Sulfate .....oz.	— — 23.50	
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles .....gross	9.25 — 9.50	
8-oz. bottles .....gross	14.25 — 14.50	
12-oz. bottles .....gross	19.50 — 19.75	
Hydroquinone, bulk .....lb.	1.70 — 1.86	
Hyoscamine Hydrobromide ....oz.	25.00 — 40.00	
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid ....oz.	25.00 — 32.50	
Sulfate .....oz.	25.00 — 32.50	
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed .....lb.	— — 3.75	
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls....gal.	4.25 — 4.50	
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk....lb.	— — 5.00	
Crystals .....lb.	— — 6.00	
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII...lb.	— — .99	
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P....lb.	— — .94	
Green scales, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — .89	
Cacodylate .....lb.	10.50 — 11.00	
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)...lb.	.12 — .13	
Iodide .....lb.	— — 3.75	
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	— — .30	
Oxalate, scales .....lb.	— — .95	
and Ammonium, cryst....lb.	— — .63	
and Potassium .....lb.	— — .73	
and Sodium, cryst....lb.	— — .58	
Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — .89	
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — .94	
Metallic, Reduced .....lb.	— — .80	
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P....lb.	.13 — .18	
Anhydrous, cans .....lb.	.17 — .22	
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII....lb.	— — 3.05	
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass....lb.	.28 — .30	
Powdered .....lb.	.55 — .60	
Sticks .....lb.	.50 — .60	
Comp. Powder .....lb.	.21 — .24	
Lithium Carbonate .....lb.	1.40 — 1.50	
Citrate .....lb.	— — 2.50	
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls....lb.	.15 — .16	
Technical, bbls. ....lb.	.10 — .11	
Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs....lb.	.20 — .22	
Glycerophosphate .....lb.	— — 3.30	
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.25 — 1.35	
Oxide .....lb.	.60 — .65	
Peroxide, cans .....lb.	— — 2.15	
Salicylate .....lb.	— — .50	
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech.100 lbs.	1.75 — 2.00	
U.S.P. 100 lbs.	2.50 — 3.00	
Manganese Glycerophos....lb.	3.00 — 3.10	
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VII....lb.	1.85 — 1.95	
Iodide .....lb.	4.65 — 6.00	
Sulfate, crystals .....lb.	.20 — .22	
Menthol Crystals .....lb.	4.40 — 4.50	
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb....ea.	46.00 — 50.00	
Bisulfate .....lb.	— — .58	
Bleu Mass .....lb.	— — .59	
Powdered .....lb.	— — .61	
Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c....lb.	— — .59	
50 p.c. ....lb.	— — .77	
Citrine Ointment .....lb.	— — .49	
Calomel, Amer. ....lb.	— — 1.00	
Corrosive Sublimate cryst....lb.	— — .90	
Powdered Granular .....lb.	— — .85	
Iodide, Green .....lb.	— — 3.15	
Red .....lb.	— — 3.25	
Yellow .....lb.	— — 3.15	
Red Precipitate .....lb.	— — 1.10	
Powdered .....lb.	— — 1.20	
White Precipitate .....lb.	— — 1.25	
Powdered .....lb.	— — 1.30	
With chalk .....lb.	— — .59	
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal....lb.	5.00 — 5.25	
Milk, powdered .....lb.	.15 — .15	
Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	1.00 — 1.50	
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 5.30	
Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 5.30	
Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 5.30	
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	— — 9.49	
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	— — 8.50	
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	— — 9.95	
Opium, cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — 7.00	
Granular .....lb.	— — 8.00	
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — 8.00	
Oxgall, pure U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50 — 1.58	
Pancreatin .....lb.	4.25 — 4.50	
Papain .....lb.	3.50 — 3.75	
Parafin White Oil, U.S.P. ....gal.	3.10 — 3.60	
Paraformaldehyde .....lb.	.67½ — .72½	
Pepsin Powd. U.S.P. ....lb.	3.50 — 4.00	
Petrolatum, light amber bbls....lb.	— — .06½	
Cream White .....lb.	— — .09	
Lily White .....lb.	.15 — .15½	
Snow White .....lb.	.16 — .17	
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	1.60 — 1.65	
Phosphorus, yellowlb.	— — .35	
Pilocarpineoz.	— — 9.00	
Piperazine Hydrateoz.	1.30 — 1.35	

FOOD COLORS

AMARANTH
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Fine Chemicals

Podophyllin	lb.	6.50	-	7.00	
Potassium acetate	lb.	.55	-	.60	
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	-	.23	
Bisulfate	lb.	.40	-	.45	
Bromate	lb.	.65	-	.70	
Bromide Crystals, bulk....	lb.	-	-	.47	
Granulated	lb.	-	-	.45	
Second Hands	lb.	.18	-	.20	
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	-	.52	
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	-	-	-	.50	
U.S.P. purified	lb.	-	-	.40	
Chlorate	lb.	.08	-	.18	
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....	lb.	-	-	.50	
Critate, bulk, U.S.P....	lb.	-	-	.40	
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c....	oz.	1.85	-	1.90	
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb.	4.00	-	4.50	
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.35	-	1.40	
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.60	-	3.00	
Lactaphosphate	oz.	.90	-	1.00	
Nitrate, see Saltpetre	lb.	-	-	-	
Oxalate	lb.	.66	-	.70	
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	-	.46	
Salicylate	lb.	1.80	-	1.35	
Sulfate, C.P.	lb.	1.00	-	1.10	
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	-	-	1.25	
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00	-	7.25		
5 gr. bottles	1.50	-	1.60		
Pumice Stone	lb.	.02½	-	.05	
Pyridin	gal.	2.75	-	3.00	
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins..	oz.	-	-	.70	
1-oz. tins	oz.	-	-	.78	
Second Hands, Jap.....	oz.	.62	-	.64	
Second Hands, Jap.....	oz.	.62	-	.63	
Second Hands, Amer.....	oz.	.66	-	.68	
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins....	oz.	-	-	.70	
Japanese	oz.	-	-	.65	
Alkaloid	oz.	-	-	1.05	
Acetate	oz.	-	-	1.05	
Benzoate	oz.	-	-	1.05	
Citrate	oz.	-	-	1.05	
Dihydchloride	oz.	-	-	1.05	
Quinine Dicarbonate	oz.	-	-	4.50	
Ethyl Carbonate	oz.	-	-	2.00	
Hydrochloride	oz.	-	-	.96	
Japanese	oz.	-	-	.90	
Hypophosphite	oz.	-	-	1.05	
Phosphate	oz.	-	-	.96	
Salicylate	oz.	-	-	.96	
Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins.	oz.	-	-	1.07	
Sulfate, tins	oz.	-	-	.71	
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	-	2.50	
Technical, See Intermediates	lb.	-	-	-	
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs....	lb.	.27	-	.29	
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.27	-	.29	
Rosewater, triple	gal.	-	-	1.50	
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble...lb.	lb.	1.65	-	2.75	
U.S.P., Insoluble...lb.	lb.	1.65	-	2.75	
Salicin, bulk	lb.	6.25	-	8.25	
Salol, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	lb.	.75	-	.90	
Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls....	lb.	.094	-	.124	
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P....lb.	lb.	88.00	-	90.00	
Powdered	lb.	88.00	-	90.00	
Selditz Mixture, bbls.....	lb.	-	-	.23	
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots..	oz.	.37½	-	.38	
Nucleinate	oz.	.35	-	.45	
Proteinate	oz.	-	-	.40	
Colloidal	oz.	-	-	2.00	
Soap, Castile, white pure....lb.	lb.	.20	-	.25	
Conti's	lb.	-	-	.30	
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	lb.	.37	-	.39	
Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	-	.09	
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P.gran....lb.	lb.	.25	-	.29	
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P....lb.	lb.	.65	-	.75	
Bicarb, U.S.P. powd., bblstb....	lb.	-	-	.02½	
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	lb.	-	-	.43	
Second Hands	lb.	-	-	.30	
Caocodylate	lb.	4.50	-	5.50	
Caustic, U.S.P., See Soda Hydroxide	lb.	-	-	-	
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	lb.	-	-	-	
Crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	lb.	.13	-	.14	
Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	lb.	-	-	.18	
Chloride, C. P.....lb.	lb.	.08½	-	.094	
Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.	lb.	-	-	.20	
VIII	lb.	-	-	.70	
Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.lb.	lb.	-	-	.85	
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	lb.	-	-	-	
Glycerophosphate, crystals...lb.	lb.	2.15	-	2.20	
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb. can	lb.	-	-	.22	
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	.90	-	.95	
Iodide, bulk	lb.	-	-	3.55	
Oxalate	lb.	.58	-	.65	
Peroxide	lb.	.35	-	.40	
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	lb.	.08½	-	.09	
Recryst.	lb.	.14	-	.15	
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	.31	-	.33	
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	cwt.	1.85	-	2.00	
Spartein Sulfate	lb.	1.00	-	1.50	
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.lb.	lb.	-	-	.50	
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.30	-	.35	
Iodide, bulk	lb.	-	-	3.60	
Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	.15	-	.16	
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	.40	-	.45	
Strychnine Alkd., cryst....oz.	oz.	1.85	-	1.95	
Acetate	oz.	-	-	1.95	
Hypophosphite	oz.	-	-	2.15	
Hydrochloride	oz.	-	-	1.95	
Nitrate	oz.	-	-	1.95	
Sulfate, crystals, bulk....oz.	oz.	-	-	1.55	
Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	lb.	.22	-	.24	
Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	.28	-	.30	
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	oz.	.41	-	.42	
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P....lb.	lb.	7.25	-	7.50	
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	5.75	-	6.00	
Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	lb.	2.15	-	2.70	
Flour, 100 p.c. pure..100 lbs.	lb.	2.50	-	3.15	
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure..100 lbs.	lb.	3.00	-	3.65	
Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	-	-	.22½	
Lac Sulfur	lb.	-	-	.10	
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	lb.	.37	-	.37½	
U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	.42½	-	.43	
Talcum, Amer. ....lb.	lb.	1.75	-	2.00	
Purified	lb.	100 lbs.	5.00	-	5.50

Salicylates


Acetyl Salicylic Acid, N.N.R.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Strontium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
 [Oil Wintergreen Synthetic]

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Heavy Chemicals

Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.63	—	.65
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	7.70	—	8.00
Thymol crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—	8.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—	10.60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	lb.	—	—	.52
Oxide, 50% bbls.	lb.	.50	—	.52
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes	lb.	—	—	.90
Tri bromophenol	lb.	—	—	.90
Trional	oz.	.52	—	.53
Witch Hazel, Ext., dbl dist.	bbl.	1.00	—	1.25
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stearate	lb.	.29	—	.35
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	.09%	—	.09%

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	5.50	—	6.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	9.16	—	9.41
80 p.c., bbls., pure	100 lbs.	9.75	—	10.00
Glacial, bbls. & chys.	100 lbs.	11.00	—	11.25
Second Hands	100 lbs.	9.00	—	10.00
Hydrobromic com.	40 p.c., lb.	.40	—	.42
Pure, 40 p.c., lb.	.50	—	.52	
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.08	—	.09
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.16	—	.17
White Acid	lb.	.34	—	.35
Lactic, 22 p.c., lb.	.04%	—	.05	
50 per cent pure	lb.	—	—	.35
Technical	lb.	—	—	.15
80 p.c. tech.	lb.	—	—	.22
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.10	—	.11
Sulfuric	unit	.01	—	.0134
Murlatic, 18 deg. chys.	100 lbs.	1.60	—	2.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.85	—	2.50
22 deg. carboys	110 lbs.	2.10	—	2.75

Acid, Muriatic, Pure chys.	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
18 deg.	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.50
20 deg.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
22 deg.	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05%	—	.06%
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06%	—	.07%
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06%	—	.07%
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07%	—	.08%
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Syrupy, 65 p.c.	lb.	.30	—	.32
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	—	.12½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots	ton	11.00	—	16.00
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	—	21.00
20 p.c. Oleum	ton	23.00	—	25.00
30 p.c. oleum	ton	—	—	37.50
60 p.c. oleum	ton	—	—	75.00
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	—	.80
Acetone	lb.	.13	—	.14
Acetic Anhydride	lb.	.40	—	.45
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled	lb.	.45	—	.50
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04%	—	.01%
Ground	lb.	.04%	—	.04%
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05%
Chrome	lb.	.15	—	.16
Potash lump	lb.	.05%	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.06	—	.06%
Ground	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Chrome	lb.	.14	—	.15
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	.04	—	.05
Anhydrous	lb.	.45	—	.60
Sulfate Iron free	100 lbs.	3.59	—	4.00
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.22	—	.28
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.31
Ammonium Bi fluoride	lb.	.26	—	.45
Imported	lb.	.26	—	.28
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.08	—	.10
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.07%	—	.09%
20 deg.	lb.	.06%	—	.08%
18 deg.	lb.	.05%	—	.07%
16 deg.	lb.	.05%	—	.07%

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.10	—	.12
Nitrate	lb.	.08	—	.10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.09	—	.09%
Granulated, white	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Imported	lb.	.07%	—	.08%
Lump	lb.	.15	—	.16
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s.	100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.35
Dom, Single bags	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.10
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.15	—	.17
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	—	.55
Oxide	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	—	.60
Golden No. 1.	lb.	—	—	.35
Vermillion	lb.	—	—	.55
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09	—	.10%
Red	lb.	.12	—	.14
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00	—	87.50
Imported	ton	65.00	—	75.00
Binoxide	lb.	.23	—	.25
Carbonate works	ton	85.00	—	90.00
Imported, natural	ton	—	—	.63.00
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	—	.13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.50	—	30.00
Blane Fixe, dry wks.	ton	—	—	100.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks.	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Export, F.A.S.	100 lbs.	—	—	4.00
Second Hands, Spot	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Second Hands, wks.	100 lbs.	—	—	2.60
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	—	.49
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.05
Carbide	100 lbs.	.04%	—	.05
Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.40	—	2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	.28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	.35.73
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	.35.73
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.08	—	.13
Carbon bisulfide	lb.	.07	—	.08%
Carbon black	lb.	.12	—	.20
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	—	.28
Cyanide	lb.	.50	—	.68
Oxide	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.28	—	.33
Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.25	—	6.00

QUININE Sulphate and Minor Salts

Unexcelled in Uniformity of Quality
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Granite, Brown, Arsenate,
Paste, Nitrate, Oxide,
Red, Sulfur, Magnesia,
Magnesite, Impor.,
Ships, Carbon, Chloride,
Manganese, Dioxide,
Sulfate, Nickel, Salts,
double, *Nitre, Orange,
Paris G., Phosphorus, Yeil-

Heavy Chemicals

Copperas, wks.	100 lbs.	1.00 — 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloride	lb.	.45 — .50	Sodium Chloride, tech.	ton	— — 17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	.10% — .11	Sesquisulfide	lb.	.42% — .42%	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.	lb.	.28 — .30
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	.07 — .07%	Trichloride	lb.	.60 — .65	Imported, 120 p.c.	lb.	.17 — .18
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	lb.	.05% — .06%	Plaster of Paris	bb.	4.25 — 4.50	73-76 p.c.	lb.	.23 — .24
Flake White	lb.	.16% — .17%	True Dental	bb.	4.35 — 4.60	Fluoride	lb.	.13 — .15
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	30.00 — 35.00	Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.16 — .18	Hydrosulfite	lb.	.85 — 1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines.	ton	22.50 — 25.00	Second Hands	lb.	.10% — .12	Hyposulfite, Crys., bb.	100 lbs.	3.75 — 4.25
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.	ton	16.00 — 17.00	Imported	lb.	.12 — .14	Granulated	100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.75
Imported	ton	35.00 — 40.00	70-75%	lb.	.12 — .13	Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	2.75 — 2.80
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	— — —	Sticks, U.S.P.	lb.	.40 — .50	Double refined	lb.	.08 — .095%
Refined	gal.	5.25 — 5.75	Potassium Bichromate	lb.	1.33% — 1.4	Nitrite	lb.	.06 — .07
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb.	.15 — .15%	Binoxalate, tech.	lb.	.50 — .55	Peroxide	lb.	.35 — .38
White Cakes	lb.	.14% — .15	Carbonate, 80-85	lb.	.08% — .09	Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	.06% — .07
Granulated	lb.	.14% — .15	Hydrated	lb.	.09 — .10	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.08% — .09
Brown Cakes	lb.	.13% — .14%	*55-90 p.c.	lb.	.11 — .11%	Technical	lb.	.04% — .05
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.17 — .17%	90-95 p.c.	lb.	.12 — .12%	Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.25 — .30
Paste	lb.	.08% — .09	96-98 p.c.	lb.	.18 — .18%	Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.15 — .16
Nitrate	lb.	— — .15	Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.18 — .18%	Silicate, 60 deg.	100 lbs.	3.12% — 3.50
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. fb.	lb.	.08% — .09	Powdered, American	lb.	.18 — .18%	40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.60 — 2.00
Red, American	lb.	.09% — .09%	Imported	lb.	.08% — .09	Sulfide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.07 — .08
Sulfate, basic white	lb.	.07% — .07%	Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	1.35 — 1.40	30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.04 — .04%
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	— — —	Metabisulfite	lb.	.41 — .42	Sulfite	lb.	.03% — .05
dry	lb.	.08 — .08%	Perchlorate	lb.	.19 — .20	Sulfate, GIB salt	100 lbs.	.80 — .85
in Oil	lb.	.10% — .13	Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.48 — .50	Thiocyanate	lb.	.15 — .16
Lithopone	lb.	.06 — .07	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	lb.	.45 — .47	Strontium Nitrate	lb.	.29 — .30
Lime, hydrate	lb.	.03 — .03%	Prussiate, red	lb.	.29 — .31	Carbonate	lb.	.07 — .08
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.05	Sulfate	unit	2.15 — 2.25	Sulfur Chloride, red.	lb.	.07 — .07
Sulfur solution	gal.	.15 — .20	Salt, tech.	ton	35.00 — 40.00	Yellow	lb.	.06 — .07
Magnesite	ton	72.00 — 75.00	Salt Cake, bulk	ton	35.00 — 40.00	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl.	lb.	.08 — .09
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.	100 lbs.	2.25 — 2.75	Saltpetre	lb.	.09% — .12%	Sulfur, crude	ton	20.00 — 25.00
Imported	100 lbs.	— — .175	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	1.72% — 2.03	Flour Com'l, bb.	100 lbs.	1.45 — 2.00
Shipment	100 lbs.	— — 1.25	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.	100 lbs.	1.82% — 2.15	Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.60
Carbonate, tech.	lb.	.10% — .12	Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.70 — 3.80	Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25 — 3.05
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.20 — .21	Basis, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	— — 3.50	Sulfuryl Chloride	lb.	— — .25
Dioxide, crude	ton	45.00 — 45.00	Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25	Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.37 — .38
Sulfate	lb.	.20 — .22	Flake, works, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25	Tin, bichloride	lb.	.19 — .21
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40 — .45	Soda, 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25	Crystals	lb.	.30 — .31
Salts, single	lb.	.14 — .16	Acetate	lb.	.06% — .07%	Oxide	lb.	.45 — .47
double	lb.	.13 — .15	Bichromate	lb.	.08% — .09	Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15 — 1.75
*Nitre Cake, bulk	ton	7.00 — 7.50	Bicarbonate	lb.	2.50 — 3.05	Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.16 — .18
Orange Mineral	lb.	.14 — .14%	Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	.06 — .06%	Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08 — .12
Paris Green	lb.	.32 — .33	*Bisulfate, bulk	ton	7.00 — 7.50	Granulated	lb.	.13 — .13%
Phosphorus red	lb.	— — .50	Carbonate Sal.	bb.	2.00 — 2.25	Cyanide	lb.	.45 — .47
Yellow	lb.	— — .35	Chlorate	lb.	.10 — .11	Oxide, French	lb.	.11% — .13%
						American	lb.	.08% — .11
						Sulfate	lb.	.03% — .04



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Anthracene	80-85 p.c.	lb. .75 — 1.00
40-45 p.c.		lb. .12 — .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal. .30 — .36	
90%	gal. .28 — .34	
Carbazol	lb. .85 — 1.00	
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark gal.	.90 — 1.00	
Straw, 97 p.c. gal.	.95 — 1.05	
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. .18 — .21	
Cresote oil	gal. .20 — .30	
Dip. oil	gal. .37½ — .40	
Naphthalene, balls	lb. .10 — .11	
Flake	lb. .09 — .10	
Second Hands	lb. .08 — .09	
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb. .12 — .17	
Open Market	lb. .10 — .11	
Pitch, various grades	ton 14.00 — 18.00	
Solvent naphtha	lb. .28 — .34	
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal. .35½ — .40	
50 p.c.	gal. .52½ — .56	
Toluene, pure	gal. .30 — .36	
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range gal.	.45 — .50½	
5 deg. dist. range gal.	.50 — .55½	
2 deg. dist. range gal.	.60 — .65½	

Intermediates

	Intermediates	
Acid 1, 2, 4.	lb. 1.00 — 1.05	
Acid, Anthranilic	lb. 2.20 — 2.50	
Technical	lb. 1.70 — 2.00	
Acid B	lb. — 2.25	
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb. .60 — .65	
Acid Broecker's	lb. 1.75 — 1.80	
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb. .50 — .60	
Acid Cleves	lb. 1.50 — 1.65	
Acid Gamma	lb. 3.50 — 3.75	
Acid H	lb. 1.25 — 1.65	
Acid Laurent's	lb. .50 — .60	
Acid Metanilic	lb. 1.60 — 1.70	

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta).lb.	— 2.75	Diphenylamine	lb. .60 — .76
Acid Naphthalic, Crude...lb.	.75	Ethyl Bromide	lb. .70 — .73
Refined .....	.90 — 1.00	Ethyl Chloride	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Acid Nevile & Winther's..lb.	1.60 — 1.65	"G" Salt	lb. .80 — .90
Anhydride .....	.40 — .45	Hydroazobenzene	lb. 1.50 — 2.00
Acid Picramic .....	.55 — .70	Methyl Chloride	lb. — .50
Acid Picroic .....	.30 — .45	Michler's Ketone	lb. 4.00 — 4.28
Acid Salicylic, tech.	.22 — .23	Monochlorobenzene	lb. .14 — .16
Acid Sulfanilic crude..lb.	.32 — .34	Monooethylaniline	lb. 2.00 — 2.10
Acid Tobias .....	.23 — .25	a-Naphthol, crude	lb. 1.15 — 1.25
Acetanilide, tech..lb.	.28 — .30	Refined	lb. 1.45 — 1.50
p-Aminacetanilide .....	.89 — 2.00	b-Naphthol, distilled	lb. .34 — .45
Aminoazobenzene .....	.12 — .12	a-Naphthylamine	lb. .38 — .48
p-Aminophenol .....	.90 — 2.25	b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb. 1.40 — 1.60
Hydrochloride	2.00 — 2.10	Sublimed	lb. 2.25 — 2.50
o-Aminophenol .....	.32 — .35	m-Nitroaniline	lb. .95 — 1.00
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)..lb.	.22 — .28	p-Nitroaniline	lb. .85 — 1.15
Aniline Salt .....	.26 — .28	Nitrobenzene	lb. .13 — .15
Anthraquinone Subl. ....	.23 — .25	Nitrochlorobenzene	lb. .35 — .40
Paste, 25 p.c.	1.00 — 1.10	p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb. .35 — .37
Bayer's Salt .....	.05 — 1.10	Nitronaphthalene	lb. .30 — .35
Benzaldehyde, Tech. ....	.50 — .50	p-Nitrophenol	lb. .75 — .80
Second Hands .....	.45	o-Nitrophenol	lb. .75 — .80
Benzidine Base	1.00 — 1.10	m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb. 3.25 — 3.50
Benzidine Sulfate .....	.80 — .90	p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb. 3.65 — 4.00
Benzoyl chloride	1.25 — 1.35	p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb. —
Bromobenzene .....	.60 — .65	Nitrotoluene-s. Mixed	lb. .16 — .18
Chlorobenzene .....	.14 — .16	o-Nitrotoluene	lb. .19 — .20
Chlorhydrin .....	.25 — .25	p-Nitrotoluene	lb. .90 — 1.10
Diaminophenol .....	.55 — 6.00	p-Phenetidin	lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Dianisidine	6.00 — 6.20	p-Phenylenediamine	lb. 1.75 — 2.25
o-Dichlorobenzene .....	.15 — .20	m-Phenylenediamine	lb. 1.15 — 1.28
p-Dichlorobenzene .....	.15 — .25	Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb. 2.25 — 2.30
Dichlorobenzene, mixed .....	.97½ — .08	Phosgene	lb. .45 — .56
Diethylaniline	1.40 — 1.50	Phthalic Anhydride	lb. .55 — .70
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.lb.	.55 — .60	"R" Salt	lb. .85 — .90
Dimethylsulfate .....	.90 — 1.00	Resorcinol, Technical	lb. 2.00 — 2.50
Dinitrophenol .....	.45 — .50	Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb. .25 — .30
Dinitrobenzene .....	.53 — .54	Sodium Metanilate	lb. 1.40 — 1.46
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....	.30 — .32	Sodium Naphtholone	lb. .75 — .80
Dinitronaphthalene33 — .35	Sodium Picramate	lb. .90 — .94
Dinitrotoluene25 — .28	Sodium p-tolueno sulfonate	lb. .08 — .10



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p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60 — .65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.20 — .25
Tolidine	lb.	1.40 — 1.70
Sulfate	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45 — .50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25 — .27
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.25 — 1.70
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75 — .80
Xyldine	lb.	.45 — .50

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ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00 — 3.60
Brown	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsins	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Green	lb.	2.70 — 4.00
Orange II	lb.	.70 — .80
Orange III	lb.	.60 — .75
Red	lb.	1.30 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	.85 — 1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60 — 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	— 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 — 7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60 — 1.00
Orange, Y. conc.	lb.	.70 — .85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Powder	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Scarlet, 2R	lb.	.85 — .90
Tartarzin, Dom.	lb.	1.20 — 1.80
Uranine	lb.	10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	— 5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	— 3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX.	lb.	— 2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65 — 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.55 — 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
Fas: Black	lb.	— 7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35 — 2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 3.50
Violet, con't.	lb.	1.10 — 2.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00 — 1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25 — 1.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90 — .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20 — .30
Blue	lb.	.70 — 1.35
Brown	lb.	.35 — .45
Green	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55 — 1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste.	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85 — 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Blue	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.40 — 1.65
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50 — 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65 — 1.00
Gallacyanin	lb.	2.80 — 3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Auramine O	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70 — .90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75 — .90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75 — .85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00 — 8.70
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.85 — .95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	— — .70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	— — .60
Phosphine G., Domestic.	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	16.00 — 20.00
Safranine	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50 — 5.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	— — 6.00

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Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30	— .31
Seed	lb.	.04	— .05
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.60	— .62
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	— 2.25
Oudes	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	— .95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	— .15
Chinese	lb.	.16	— .17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08	— .084
Aleppy	lb.	.07½	— .08

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Camwood, chips	lb.	.15	— .19
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	— 38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	— .07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	— 40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning			
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	— .23

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.20	— .23
Triple	lb.	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	— .27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning

Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.10	— .11
Tablet	lb.	.18	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	
English	lb.	.24	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	
Flaviae	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	— .28
Crystals	lb.	.25	— .35
Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.11	— .15
Gall	lb.	.23	— .25
Hematine Extract 51 deg.....	lb.	.12	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .27
Hypernic, Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.20	— .30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	— .23
51 deg., Twaddle.....	lb.	.09	— .13
Jaage Orange, Extract 42 deg.....	lb.	.06	— .16
Crystals	lb.	—	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	— .42
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.....	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.....	lb.	.12	— .16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	.48	— .62
*Technical	lb.	.40	— .42
Blood, imported	lb.	—	
Domestic	lb.	.40	— .42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.30	— .35
Turkey Red Oil.....	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	.13½
320-lb. casks.....	lb.	—	.12½
Carload lots	lb.	—	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.33
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	3.55	— 4.03
Potato, white or canary.....	lb.	.09	— .10
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.68	— 3.16
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.58	— 3.06
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05	— .05½
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.05½	— .06
Medium grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02½	— .03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	35.00	— 37.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	— 18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	72.00	— 75.00
Bark, S. A	ton	67.00	— 70.00
Myrobalans, JI	ton	30.00	— 35.00
J2	ton	25.00	— 30.00
B1	ton	33.00	— 35.00
B2	ton	30.00	— 33.00
R2	ton	25.00	— 30.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	— 23.00
Ground	ton	—	— 25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	—	— 10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	ton	— 70.00
Virginia, 25 p.c.	ton	ton	— 65.00
Vallonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	ton	— 37.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	50.00	— 52.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	— 75.00

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Tan

Chestnut, cl.
bbls., f.c.
Decolorized
Powdered,

Gambier, 25
Common
Cubes, S.
Hemlock, 25
Larch, 25 p.
Crystals

Mangrove,
Liquid, 35
Myrobalans,
Sapid, 50
Substitute

Oak Bark,
Tanks
Quebracho,
35 p.c.
Solid, 65
Clarified

Spruce, liq.
work
Powd., 5
Sumac, li

Cod New
Domes
Cod Liver
Norwe
Degas,
English
Neutral

M

Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.....	.03 1/4 — .03 1/2
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.....	.09 1/4 — .09 1/2
Powdered, 60 p.c. ....	.09 — .09 1/2
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan liq. ....	.09 1/2 — .10 1/2
Common .....	.07 1/2 — .08
Cubes, Singapore .....	.10 — .12
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works, lb. ....	.05 1/2 — .05 1/4
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....	.04 1/4 — .04 1/2
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....	.08 — .08 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....	.09 1/2 — .10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.....	.06 1/2 — .07 1/2
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan, lb. ....	.07 1/2 — .08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....	.12 — .12 1/4
Substitute, liq. 23-25 p.c. ....	.07 — .07 1/2
Oak Bark, Liquid. 23-25 p.c. tan, bbls. ....	.06 1/4 — .07
Tanks .....	.06 1/4 — .06 1/2
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks, lb. ....	.04 — .04 1/4
Barrels .....	.04 1/2 — .05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching, ....	.05 — .05 1/2
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary, lb. ....	.05 1/2 — .06
Clarified .....	.06 — .07
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks .....	.01 — .01 1/4
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....	.02 1/2 — .02 3/4
Sumac, liquid, ....	.07 — .09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal. .50 — .55
Domestic, prime	gal. — —
Cod Liver, Newfoundland..	bbl. 30.00 — 35.00
Norwegian	bbl. 30.00 — 35.00
Degras, American	lb. .05 — .05 1/4
English	lb. .06 — .06 1/2
Neutral	lb. — —

Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb. — — .06 1/2
Yellow	lb. .04 1/2 — .05
Brown	lb. .03 1/2 — .04
House	lb. — — .04 1/2

Lard City	lb. — — .11 1/2
Compound	lb. .10 1/4 — .10 1/2
Stearine, lard	lb. — — .15
Oleo	lb. — — .07 1/2
Tallow, edible	lb. — — .08
City, Special	lb. — — .05 1/2

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb. .06 1/4 — .07
City Fancy	lb. .06 1/4 — .06 1/4
Prime Packers	lb. .06 — .06 1/4
Grease, Chole White	lb. .06 — .06 1/4
"B" White	lb. .05 — .05 1/2
Yellow	lb. .04 — .04 1/4
Brown	lb. .03 1/4 — .03 1/2
Bone	lb. .03 — .03 1/2
House	lb. .03 1/4 — .03 1/2
Stearine, prime Oleo	lb. .07 — .07 1/2
Lard leaf	lb. — — .10 1/4

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....	lb. .10 — .11
Cases	lb. .11 — .12
No. 3	lb. .09 — .09 1/2
China Wood Oil, bbls.....	lb. .09 1/4 — .09 1/2
Coast, bbls.	lb. .08 — .08 1/4
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb. .09 1/4 — .09 1/2
Tanks, Spot	lb. .07 1/2 — .07 1/4
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb. .10 1/2 — .10 1/4
Tanks	lb. .09 1/2 — .09 1/4
Manila, tanks, coast.....	lb. .07 1/4 — .07 1/2
Edible	lb. .11 1/2 — .12
Copra, Pacific Coast.....	lb. .04 — .04 1/4
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb. .10 1/4 — .11
Crude Tanks Shipping pt. lb.	lb. .06 1/4 — .06 1/2
Barrels	lb. .07 1/2 — .07 1/4
Crude, bbls., N. Y.	lb. .08 1/2 — .09
Cottonseed, Crude, f. & o. mills, in buyers' tanks, lb.	lb. .04 1/4 — .05
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb. .06 1/2 — .08
*White	lb. — — .08
Winter yellow	lb. .09 1/2 — .10

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5 barrel lots.....gal.	.70	— .73
Botted, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	.72	— .75
Double Bottled, 5-bbl. lots gal.	.73	— .76
Raw tanks .....gal.	.58	— .60
English, Shipments, bbls. ....gal.	.58	— .62
Olive, denatured .....gal.	1.95	— 2.10
Edible .....gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Foots .....lb.	.10	— .10%
Palm Lagos, casks. ....lb.	.07½	— .07%
*Benin .....lb.	—	—
Niger .....lb.	.06½	— .06%
Palm Kernel, domestic. ....lb.	.11	— 11½
Imported .....lb.	.10	— 10%
Peanut Oil, refined .....lb.	.11	— 11½
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks. ....lb.	.06½	— .07
Oriental, coast, tanks. ....lb.	.06½	— .06%
Crude, Bbls., spot. ....lb.	—	—
Perilla, coast tanks. ....lb.	.07½	— .07½
Bbls., N. Y. ....lb.	.10	— .11
Poppy Seed .....gal.	—	— 3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls. ....gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Tanks Coast .....lb.	.11¾	— .12
Blown, bbls. ....gal.	1.15	— 1.20
*Sesame, domestic, edible. ....gal.	1.90	— 2.00
*Imported .....lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, Mar. lb.	.04%	— .04%
Futures .....lb.	.04%	— .04%
New York, bbls., crude. ....lb.	.07	— .07½
Edible .....lb.	.09	— .09%
Walnut, Crude .....lb.	.14	— .15

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas. ....f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.00	— 35.00
Columbla New Orleans .....ton	—	—
Corn Cake .....short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago .....short ton	—	—
Linseed cake, dom. ....short ton	—	— 39.00
Linseed Meal .....short ton	—	— 42.00

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-deck)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. ....gal.	— —	.56½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. ....gal.	— —	.55
Destructive distilled, bbls. ....gal.	— —	—
Pitch, Prime .....bbl.	— —	7.00
Rosins, B.	— —	6.75
D.	— —	6.75
E.	— —	6.75
F.	— —	6.75
G.	— —	6.75
H.	— —	6.75
I.	— —	6.75
K.	— —	6.75
M.	— —	6.75
N.	— —	6.75
WG.	— —	6.85
WW.	— —	7.00
Rosin Oil, first run. ....gal.	— —	.45
Second run. ....gal.	— —	.48
Tar, kiln-burnt .....bbls.	— —	14.50
Retort .....bbls.	— —	14.75

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Single & double bags .....100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. ....unit	—	3.50
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw. ....ton	—	45.00
Cyanamide wks. ....unit	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works .....unit	3.50	& .10
Nitrate Soda .....100 lbs.	2.75	— 2.80
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago .....unit	2.75	& .10

Phosphate Rock—		
Florida pebble, 68 p.c. ....ton	11.00	— 11.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c. ....ton	15.00	— 15.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. ....unit	1.35	— 1.40
Sulfate .....unit	—	2.15

Metals

Tin Straits .....cwt	—	— 30.00
Banca .....cwt	—	—
American, pure .....cwt	—	—
99 p.c. pure .....cwt	—	—
Copper Prime Lake .....cwt	—	— 13.00
Electrolytic .....cwt	12.62½	— 13.00
Casting .....cwt	12.25	— 12.50
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co. ....cwt	—	—
Open Mkt. Price. ....cwt	—	— 4.00
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment. ....cwt	—	—
Prompt .....cwt	5.10	— 5.15
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese. ....cwt	5.20	— 5.30
Aluminum, 98-99% Virgin. ....cwt	23.50	— 24.50
98-99% Remelted .....cwt	—	—
Remelted No. 12. ....cwt	—	—
Powdered .....cwt	—	— 37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c. ....lb.	—	— 1.25
Manganese ore .....unit	.35	— .40
Nickel Ingot .....cwt	—	— 41.00
Shot .....cwt	—	— 43.00
Electrolytic .....cwt	—	— 45.00
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	—	—
Cadmium .....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cobalt .....lb.	—	— 4.50
Mercury .....flask	48.00	— 50.00
Platinum, pure .....oz.	—	— 65.00
Iridium .....oz.	—	— 300.00
Palladium .....oz.	65.00	— 70.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese	—	— 3.25
Bolivian	—	— 3.50
Scheelite, Amer.	—	— 3.25
Japanese	—	— 3.00
Silveroz.	—	— .95
Foreignoz.	—	— .56

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MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....	lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 2	lb.	.50	—	.52
No. 3	lb.	.40	—	.43
Agaric, white	lb.	—	—	1.65
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.32	—	.33
Sweet	lb.	.35	—	.37
Meal	lb.	—	—	.35
Aambergris, black	oz.	—	—	8.00
Grey	oz.	—	—	25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.15	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18
Balm of Gilead Buds.....	lb.	.95	—	1.23
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.70	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Russian, whole	lb.	—	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	2.75
Castoreum	lb.	—	—	4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	—	.05
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Colocynth, Apples	lb.	.35	—	.37
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.34	—	.36
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.20	—	.22
Jewelers, large	lb.	.80	—	.85
Small	lb.	.80	—	.85
French	lb.	.20	—	.22
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Reeds	lb.	.90	—	.95
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.65	—	.75
Grains of Paradise.....	lb.	.26	—	.28
Guarana	lb.	.80	—	.85
Honey Calif.	lb.	.12	—	.14

Hops, N. Y., prime.....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Pacific Coast, prime.....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	lb.	—	—	10.00
Russian	lb.	—	—	5.00
*Kamala	lb.	—	—	5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Leeches	lb.	4.50	—	6.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	—	1.50
Lycopodium	lb.	—	—	4.25
Manna, large flake.....	lb.	—	—	.85
Small flake	lb.	.45	—	.46
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	—	.13
Irish, Bleached	lb.	.10	—	.11
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....	oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Tonquin	oz.	26.00	—	28.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	26.00	—	27.00
Tonquin	oz.	40.00	—	42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals				
Nutgalls, Chinese	lb.	.27	—	.28
Aleppy	lb.	.24	—	.25
Nux Vomica, whole.....	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	—	1.50
Quassia Chips	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Sandalwood, Chips	lb.	.50	—	.55
Ground	lb.	.60	—	.62
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.28	—	.29
Storax, liquid, tech.....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Gen., U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.07
Kegs	per keg	5.25	—	5.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	2.00	—	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Artificial	lb.	.13	—	.14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.				

*Nominal

BALSAWS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.25	—	.26
South American	lb.	.35	—	.38
Fir, Canada	gal.	—	—	14.00
Oregon	gal.	1.65	—	1.75
Peru	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Tolu	lb.	.45	—	.50

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	—	.35
Basswood Bark, pressed.....	lb.	.17	—	.21
Barberry	lb.	—	—	.58
Bayberry	lb.	.17	—	.18
Blackhawk, of Root	lb.	.48	—	.50
of Tree	lb.	.30	—	.35
Buckthorn	lb.	.12	—	.15
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14½	—	.17
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.45	—	.46
Siftings	lb.	.30	—	.32
Chestnut	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Cinchona, quills	lb.	.45	—	.46
Broken	lb.	.35	—	.42
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—	—
Broken	lb.	.40	—	.45
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.11	—	.12
Cotton Root	lb.	.35	—	.37
*Cramp (true)	lb.	—	—	.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	—	—	.15
Dogwood, Jamalca	lb.	—	—	.10
Elm, Select, bds.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Grinding	lb.	—	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Fringe Tree	lb.	.45	—	.50
Hemlock	lb.	.07	—	.08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Mezereon	lb.	—	—	.15
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.08½
White	lb.	.08	—	.08½

*Nominal

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- 366 * p-Chlorophenol
- P942 dl-Malic Acid
- 946 * Methyl Cyclohexane
- 936 * Beta-Naphthol Iso-Amyl Ether
- 947 * Orcinol
- 944 * Propyl Red (Indicator)
- 939 Urethane
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		BERRIES	GUMS
Orange Peel, bitter.....	lb. .12 — .13	Cubeb, ordinary	Aloes, Barbados
Sweet	lb. .09 — .10	XX	lb. — .75
Prickly Ash, Southern.....	lb. .27 — .28	Powdered	lb. .11 — .12
Northern	lb. .27 — .23	Curacao, cases .....	.08½— .69
Pomegranate of Root.....	lb. .18 — .20	Socotrine, whole .....	.50 — .55
of Fruit	lb. .18 — .20	*Ammoniac, tears	— — —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .23 — .25	Powdered	— — —
Select	lb. .34 — .35	Arabic, firsts .....	.27 — .28
Simaruba	lb. — — .25	Seconds .....	.25 — .26
Soap whole	lb. .10½ — .11	Sorts Amber	lb. .09 — .11
Cut	lb. .16 — .18	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. .21 — .25
Crushed	lb. .14 — .14½	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	— — .25
Wahoo of Root.....	lb. .85 — .90	Powdered	— — .20
of Tree	lb. .35 — .36	Benzoin, Siam	lb. .80 — 1.00
Willow, Black	lb. .06 — .06½	Sumatra	lb. .29 — .30
White	lb. .15 — .16	Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list	
White Pine Rosed.....	lb. .06 — .06½	Catchech	lb. .11 — .12
White Poplar	lb. .04 — .04½	Chicle	lb. — — .85
Wild Cherry—		Damar	lb. .20 — .21
Thin Green Rosed.....	lb. .19 — .20	Euphorbium	lb. — — .22
Thick Rosed	lb. .12 — .13	Powdered	lb. — — .50
Thin Natural	lb. .10 — .12	Galbanum	lb. — — 1.35
Thick Natural	lb. .07 — .08	Gambier	lb. .07½— .08
Witch Hazel	lb. .08 — .09	Guaiac	lb. .130 — 1.35
		Hemlock	lb. .42 — .45
		Kino	lb. .88 — .90
		Mastic	lb. .55 — .60
		Myrrh, Select	lb. .65 — .68
		Sorts	lb. .60 — .65
		Olibanum, siftings	lb. .14 — .15
		Tears	lb. .16 — .18
		Opium, See fine chem. list	
		Sandarac	lb. .40 — .45
		Spruce	lb. — — 1.00
		Storax, Tech. cases, See Mischl. Drugs	
		Thus	lb. .10 — .10½
		Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	lb. .375 — 3.90
		Seconds	lb. .275 — 3.00
		Powdered	lb. 1.75 — 2.00

BEANS

Calabar	lb. — — .20
Cassia Fistula	lb. .11 — .12
Castor	lb. .03 — .03½
St. Ignatius	lb. .38 — .40
St. John's Bread.....	lb. .03 — .05
Tonka, Angostura	lb. 1.40 — 1.50
Para	lb. — — 1.25
Surinam	lb. .80 — .90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....	lb. 3.75 — 4.50
Cuts	lb. 3.00 — 3.50
Bourbon	lb. 1.75 — 2.50
South American	lb. 2.75 — 3.00
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
Green Label	lb. 1.25 — 1.50

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ESTABLISHED 1867

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Naphthalene Balls

Naphthalene Crystals

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Crude Drugs

SHELLAC

D. C.	.90	-	1.00
Diamond, "Y"	.90	-	1.00
Fine Orange	.65	-	.66
Second Orange	.60	-	.62
T. N.	.50	-	.51
Button	.85	-	.90
Regular bleached	.50	-	.55
Bone dry	.60	-	.65

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	—	—	.55
Balmy	.15	-	.17
Bay, true	—	—	—
Belladonna	.28	-	.30
Boneset, leaves and tops	.11	-	.12
Buchu, short	.150	-	1.60
Long	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported	—	—	3.00
American	—	—	.20
U.S.P.	—	—	.35
Catnip	.12	-	.13
Chestnut	.06	-	.07
Chiretta	.25	-	.26
Coca, Huancoco	—	—	—
Truxillo	.40	-	.45
Coltsfoot	.09	-	.11
Comium	.25	-	.28
Corn Silk	.08	-	.08½
Damiana	.15	-	.16
Deer Tongue	.09	-	.10
Digitalis	.18	-	.20
Eucalyptus	.07	-	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	.13	-	.14
Grindelia Robusta	.11	-	.12
Henbane, German	—	—	—
Russian	.25	-	.26
Henna	.19	-	.20
Horehound	.11	-	.11½
Jaborandi	.32	-	.34

Laurel	lb.	.03½	.05
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .10
Liverwort	lb.	.30	— .33
Lobelia	lb.	.50	— .55
Matrico	lb.	.21	— .22
Marjoram, German	lb.	.25	— .26
French	lb.	.15	— .16
Motherwort, Herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Pennyroyal	lb.	.10	— .15
Peppermint, American	lb.	—	.30
Pichi	lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.18	— .19
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	.75	— .80
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	.50	— .55
Rosemary	lb.	.07	— .07½
Rue	lb.	.35	— .40
Sage, Dalmatian	lb.	.07½	.09½
Greek	lb.	.06½	.07
Spanish	lb.	.06	— .07
Savory	lb.	.14	— .15
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	—	.30
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .17
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .20
Pods	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.30	— .32
Spearmint, American	lb.	—	.30
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.25	— .26
Tansy	lb.	.16	— .20
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.06½	.07
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	.06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood, imported	lb.	.15	— .16
Yerba Santa	lb.	.17	— .18

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .35
Aletris (Unicorn true)	lb.	.80	— .85
Alkanet	lb.	.30	— .32
Althea, cut	lb.	.18	— .20
Whole	lb.	.15	— .16
Angelica American	lb.	.19	— .20
Arnica	lb.	—	.75
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	.10
Bermuda	lb.	—	—
St. Vincent	lb.	.06	— .06½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	— .12
Bearfoot	lb.	.06	— .07
Belladonna	lb.	—	.40
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.20	— .22
Blueflag	lb.	.55	— .60
Bryonia	lb.	.13	— .14
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.13	— .15
American	lb.	.13	— .15
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.45	— .50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.13	— .14
Cohosh, black	lb.	.12	— .13
Blue	lb.	.12	— .13
Colchicum	lb.	.45	— .46
Colombo, whole	lb.	.07	— .08
*Comfrey	lb.	—	.45
Culver's	lb.	.24	— .25
Cranebill, see Geranium	lb.	—	—
Dandelion, Imported	lb.	.19	— .20
American	lb.	.19	— .20
Doggrass, genuine	lb.	.24	— .25
Cut Bermuda	lb.	—	—
Echinacea	lb.	.60	— .65
Elecampane	lb.	—	.18
Galangal	lb.	.12	— .14
Gelsemium	lb.	—	.20
Gentian	lb.	—	.09
Geranium	lb.	—	.18

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Best containers
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Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bleached	lb.	.26	—	.28
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00	—	5.00
Northwestern wild	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Southern wild	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Gold Seal	lb.	—	—	4.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	—	.80
White, Domestic	lb.	—	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.20
Imported Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.20
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.75	—	.80
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	—	—	2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.75	—	2.85
Rio whole	lb.	—	—	2.60
Powdered	lb.	—	—	2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.25	—	.40
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	—	.42
Kava Kava	lb.	.21	—	.22
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.20
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.10	—	.11
Selected	lb.	.28	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.17
Lovage, American	lb.	.65	—	.70
Manaca	lb.	.18	—	.20
Mandrake	lb.	.15	—	.17
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08	—	.09
Verona	lb.	.06	—	.07
Fingers	lb.	—	—	.85
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	—	.28
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.30
Pink true	lb.	1.55	—	1.75
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rhatany	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rhubarb	lb.	—	—	—
High Dried	lb.	—	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	—	.65
American	lb.	.35	—	.38
Mexican	lb.	.38	—	.40
Scammony Root	lb.	.06	—	.06%
*Nominal				
SEEDS				
Senega, Northern	lb.	.70	—	.75
Southern	lb.	—	—	—
*Serpentaria	lb.	—	—	.27
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	—	.40
Stripped	lb.	—	—	.55
Spikenard	lb.	.25	—	.27
Squill, white	lb.	.07	—	.08
Stillingia	lb.	.17	—	.18
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.13
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.06%	—	.07
Aleppy	lb.	.06%	—	.07
China	lb.	.06%	—	.07
Unicorn false, See Helonias True, See Aletris	lb.	—	—	—
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.15	—	.16
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	.15
Yellow Farilla	lb.	—	—	.30
SPICES				
Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Star	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Spanish	lb.	.14	—	.15
Annatto	lb.	.03	—	.05½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.05½	—	.06
South American	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Caraway, African	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Dutch	lb.	.06%	—	.07
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.90	—	.125
Decorticated	lb.	.55	—	.57
Celery	lb.	13½	—	.14
Colchicum	lb.	—	—	.60
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03	—	.04
Bleached	lb.	—	—	.07
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Dill	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Fennel, French	lb.	.08½	—	.09
German	lb.	.08½	—	.15
Bombay	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.00	—	12.00
Ground	lb.	.07	—	.07½
SPICES				
Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bombay	lb.	.15	—	.16
Japan	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	—	.26
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.23	—	.30
Chiles, Japan	lb.	.24	—	.28
Mombasa	lb.	.24	—	.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.23	—	.27



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Potash Alum Lump U.S.P.
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Established 1873

2 Rector Street New York

Cloves, Amboyna, Penang, Ginger, Jamaica, Japan, Batavia, Nutmegs, 75s-80s, Pepper, White Pimento, Bayberry, Bees, v. South Africa, Candelilla, Carnauba, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Ceresin, White Japan, Montan, Bleach, Ozokerite, *Greasier, *R., *D., Refiner, Paraffin, Ref. Stearin, Nomad.

Essential Oils

Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.17½	.18
Amboynas	lb.	.21	.22
Penang	lb.	.37	.39
Ginger, African	lb.	.07½	.08
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.18	.19
Japan	lb.	.08	.08½
Cochin lemon	lb.	.08½	.11
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.30	.35
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.36	.37
Batavia	lb.	.25	.26
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.16	.17
75s-80s	lb.	.18	.19
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.10½	.10½
White	lb.	.17	.17½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04½	.05

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.25	.26
Bees, white	lb.	.45	.50
South American	lb.	.22	.25
African	lb.	.17	.20
Candellila	lb.	.33	.34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.75	.80
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.73	.75
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.45	.46
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.18	.20
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.18	.20
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.12½	.14
White	lb.	.13	.15
Japan	lb.	.19	.20
Montan, crude	lb.	—	.07
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p. lb.	lb.	.07	.09
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.06	.06½
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils *Nominal			

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	-10.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	8.25	-10.25
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.	lb.	—	—
Sweet	lb.	.50	.55
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.38	.40
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.25	-1.30
Rectified	lb.	1.65	-1.70
Anise, Technical	lb.	.70	.75
U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.85
Bay	lb.	3.25	-3.50
Bergamot	lb.	5.75	-6.00
Artificial	lb.	—	3.25
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.50	-2.60
Crude	lb.	1.25	-1.30
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	-7.00
Cade	lb.	.75	.80
Cajuputi, Native	lb.	.70	.75
U.S.P.	lb.	.95	-1.00
Camphor, by-product	lb.	—	.10
Japanese, white	lb.	—	.30
Cananga, Native	lb.	4.50	-4.75
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.25	-2.30
Cassia Technical	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Lead, Free	lb.	1.15	-1.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	-1.50
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.15	-1.20
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.60	.65
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	-22.50
Leaf	lb.	2.50	-2.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.35	.38
Java	lb.	—	1.00
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.40	-1.45
Bottles	lb.	1.55	-1.65
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.85
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	20.00	-22.00
Croton	lb.	1.30	-1.40
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	-8.00
Cumin	lb.	7.25	-7.50
Erigeron	lb.	4.00	-4.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	.60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	-2.50
Geranium, Rose, Algerian	lb.	7.50	-8.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.00	-7.50
Turkish	lb.	4.25	-4.30
Ginger	lb.	6.75	-7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.50	-3.00
Wood	lb.	—	1.25
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	-7.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	1.20	-1.25
French	lb.	—	1.60
Garden	lb.	.75	-1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.90
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.75	-1.80
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	4.50
Distilled	lb.	.90	-1.00
Linaloe	lb.	4.50	-5.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	-1.35
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	24.00	-25.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	3.50	-3.60
Artificial	lb.	—	—
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	240.00	-340.00
Petale	lb.	400.00	-480.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	-20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	-1.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.65	-2.75
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.75	-2.85
Italian	lb.	3.00	-3.25
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	4.50	-4.75
Patchouli	lb.	16.00	-18.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—
Imported	lb.	1.65	-1.70
Peppermint, Natural, tins	lb.	3.75	-4.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	4.35	-4.75
Japanese	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.00	-3.50
French	lb.	8.00	-10.00
Pinus Sylvester	lb.	1.75	-2.25
Pumilio	lb.	4.75	-5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.50	-17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	9.00	-14.00
Artificial	oz.	2.75	-3.25

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Inc.

NEW YORK

Aromatic Chemicals

Rosemary, Spanish	lb. .70 — .75
French	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Sandalwood, East India.....	lb. 9.00 — 9.25
West Indian	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Sassafras, natural	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Artificial	lb. .65 — .70
Savin	lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Spearmint	lb. 5.75 — 6.00
Spruce	lb. — — 1.05
Tansy, Amer.	lb. — — 8.00
Tar, bbls.	gal. .39 — .40
Refined, U.S.P., cans....	gal. — — 1.25
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb. 1.40 — 1.45
White, French	lb. 1.60 — 1.65
Vetiver, Bourbon	lb. 12.50 — 13.00
Wine, heavy	lb. — — 4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch....	lb. 4.65 — 5.00
Genuine Gaultheria	lb. 6.75 — 8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk....	lb. .42 — .45
Wormseed Baltimore	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
Wormwood Dom.	lb. 16.50 — 17.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourben....	lb. 14.00 — 16.00
Manila	lb. 35.00 — 40.00
Artificial	lb. 10.00 — 20.00

Oleoresins

Capsicum	lb. — — 3.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Cubeb	lb. 7.75 — 8.00
Ginger	lb. 3.25 — 3.50
Malefern	lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
"Orris, domestic	lb. — — 20.00
Imported	lb. — — 22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Pepper, black	lb. — — 7.00

PERFUMER SUNDRIES

Ambregris, black	oz. — — 8.00
Ambregris, gray	oz. — — 25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb. .02% — .03%
Civet	oz. 2.75 — 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb. .13 — .14
Lanolin anhydrous	lb. .17 — .18
Menthol	lb. 4.40 — 4.50
Musk Cab., pods.....	oz. 17.00 — 18.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....	oz. 26.00 — 28.00
Musk, Tongquin, grains.....	oz. 40.00 — 42.00
Musk, Tongquin, pods.....	oz. 26.00 — 27.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb.	.07 — .08
Orris Root, powd. & gran...lb.	.12 — .14
Rice Starch	lb. .18 — .20
Talc, Italian	ton 45.00 — 46.00
Talc, French	ton 27.00 — 28.00
Talc, domestic	ton 18.00 — 20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb. 6.25 — 6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Imported	lb. — — 2.50
Anethol	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Anisole Aldehyde	lb. — — 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb. — — 1.00
Free From Chlorine	lb. — — 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb. — — 1.75
Imported	lb. 2.50 — 2.75
Benzyl Alcohol	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Imported	lb. 2.75 — 3.00
Benzyl Benzoate	lb. 2.60 — 2.75
Imported	lb. — — 5.00
Borneol	lb. — — 3.50
Bromostyrol	lb. 7.00 — 7.50
Cinnamic Acid	lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb. 30.00 — 35.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb. — — 5.50
Citral	lb. 4.25 — 5.00
Citronellol	lb. — — 13.50
Coumarin	lb. 4.75 — 5.10
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb. — — 7.00
Eucalyptol	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Eugenol	lb. 5.50 — 6.00
Geraniol, Standard	lb. — — 3.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb. — — 5.50
Hellotropin	lb. 4.50 — 4.75
Indol, C. P.	oz. 10.00 — 15.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb. 7.50 — 8.00
Imported	lb. 9.00 — 10.00
Linalool	lb. 6.75 — 10.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb. — — 16.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb. — — 18.00
Menthol	lb. 4.40 — 4.50
Methyl Anthranilate	lb. — — 6.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb. 8.50 — 9.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb. 5.50 — 6.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb. .41 — .45
Mirbane, rect., drums extra...lb.	.14/4 — .14
Musk Ambrette	lb. 70.00 — 72.00
Musk Ketone	lb. 30.00 — 32.00
Musk Xylene	lb. 6.50 — 6.75
Phenylacetalddehyde	lb. 20.00 — 25.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb. 5.00 — 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb. 18.50 — 20.00
Rhodinol	lb. — — 20.00
Safrol	lb. .70 — .72
Terpineol, C. P.	lb. .75 — .80
Vanillin	lb. .62/4 — .70
Violet, artificial (Ionone)...lb.	— — 12.00

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Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports from February 18 to February 25

ACIDS—Arsenic, 22 drums, Order, Liverpool; Cresylic, 31 drums, Order, Liverpool; **Fatty**, 1 bbl., Borne Scrymser & Co., Liverpool; **Formic**, 80 pkgs., Roesseler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; **Oxalic**, 14 cks., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; 120 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; **Stearic**, 20 cs., Overseas Oil Co., Rotterdam; **Tartaric**, 400 cks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam

ALIZARINE—4 cks., 8 cks., 5 cs., Textile Alliance Inc., Rotterdam

ALOES—50 cs., Livermore, Rojas & Co., Curacao; 292 cs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Curacao; 195 cs., Selma Mercantile Co., Curacao; 322 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao

ALMONDS—250 bgs., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 2 cks., Order, Smyrna; 80 cs., 20 bgs., Irving National Bank, Marseilles; 1 bale, V. H. Dudley & Co., Marseilles; 6 cs., Frieden & Co., Marseilles; **Shelled**, 650 bxs., 75 bbs., 90 lbs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 400 bxs., American Express Co., Alicante; 250 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Alicante; 100 bgs., State Street Trust Co., Alicante; 200 cs., British Bank of South America, Alicante; 200 bgs., British Bank of North America; 50 bgs., 2,100 cs., Order, Alicante; 100 bgs., Order, Tarragona

AMMONIUM—Bromide, 10 kgs., E. Lilly & Co., London; **Carbonate**, 28 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; **Perchlorate**, 3,125 cs., First National Bank of Boston, Bristol

ANILINE COLORS—3 cks., Heller & Merz, Havre; 1 cs., Eisemann & Co., Havre; 2 pkgs., Andreykovics & Donk, Antwerp; 2 cks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 35 cks., Geigy & Co., Havre; 3

cks., Heller & Merz Co., Havre; 9 pkgs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Buenos Aires; 2 cks., Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 1 cs., A. Heinan, Rotterdam; 1 cs., (fast scarlet) H. A. Metz, Rotterdam; 1 csk., American Dyewood Co., Antwerp; 5 cylinders, 25 cks., F. Bredt & Co., Antwerp; 1 csk., M. G. Lange, Rotterdam

ARGOLIS—Crude, 220 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Oran; 267 bgs., Peters, White & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Rotterdam

ARSENIC—1 cs., J. Aron & Co., Naples; 285 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg; 25 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

BARIUM—Carbonate, 43 bgs., Superfas Co., Copenhagen; **Nitrate**, 27 cks., National City Bank, Rotterdam

BARK—Mangrove, 375 bgs., Schmolz Fils & Co., Macassar; 1,202 bgs., G. De Vries & Sons, Macassar; 1 bg., Calvet & Co., Bahia De Caraquez; 284 bgs., National City Bank, Puerto Bolivar; 2,300 cks., Huth & Co., Guayaquil; 500 cks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Guayaquil; 500 cks., Bank of New York, Guayaquil; 22 cks., C. E. Griffin & Co., Port Limon; 378 bgs., A. A. Linde & Co., Port Limon; 116 cks., Ultramarine Corporation, Port Limon; 2,970 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 42 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Paramaribo; 110 bgs., Middleton & Co., Paramaribo; 26 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Paramaribo; 1,500 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Carupano; 1,500 bgs., Huth & Co., Carupano; 500 bgs., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Carupano; 342 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Carupano; 145 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jerome; 25 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 60 cs., American Shipping Co., Rotterdam; **Powdered**, 100 cks., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 2,700 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam

BERRIES—Cubeb, 8 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Juniper**, 3 cs., J. B. Horner, Inc., Rotterdam

BONE BLACK—400 bgs., Corn Products Refining Co., Buenos Aires

CANTHARIDES—1 cs., Stallman & Co., Hamburg; 2 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg

CHEMICALS—1 cs., C. B. Richard & Co.,

Winnebah; 7,200 bgs., Anglo Guinea Products Co., Winnebah; 1,950 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Cape Coast; 1,200 bgs., Smith & Kirkpatrick, Accra; 1,600 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Accra; 50 bgs., R. Cameron, Accra; 950 cs., H. Hamstra & Co., Rotterdam; 1,600 bgs., Grace Bros., Accra; 3,709 bgs., Order, Accra; 57 bgs., Societe Commerciale Del Ouest Africa, Hassinu; 4,502 bgs., Bank of North West Africa, Secondee; 1,750 bgs., Oelrichs & Co., Secondee; 77 bgs., Willard Hawes & Co., Secondee; 1,100 bgs., Calvet & Co., Bahia De Caraquez; 284 bgs., National City Bank, Puerto Bolivar; 2,300 cks., Huth & Co., Guayaquil; 500 cks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Guayaquil; 500 cks., Bank of New York, Guayaquil; 22 cks., C. E. Griffin & Co., Port Limon; 378 bgs., A. A. Linde & Co., Port Limon; 116 cks., Ultramarine Corporation, Port Limon; 2,970 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 42 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Paramaribo; 110 bgs., Middleton & Co., Paramaribo; 26 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Paramaribo; 1,500 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Carupano; 1,500 bgs., Huth & Co., Carupano; 500 bgs., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Carupano; 342 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Carupano; 145 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jerome; 25 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 60 cs., American Shipping Co., Rotterdam; **Powdered**, 100 cks., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 2,700 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam

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London; 131 casks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Hamburg; 1 cs., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 5 cs., 4 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 3 cs., Rohn, Haas & Co., Havana; 35 pkgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 25 casks., Order, Hamburg; 187 casks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam.

CHLOROFORM—1 cs., T. Nevin, London.

CHLOROPHYLL—1 cs., F. Bredt & Co., Antwerp.

COCOA BUTTER—25 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam.

COLORS—6 pkgs., Favor, Ruhl & Co., Havre; 5 bbls., Order, Havre; 10 casks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Havre; 1 cask., Kuttroff, Pleckhardt & Co., Liverpool; 1 cask., Forstman & Kuettnermann, Hamburg; 9 pkgs., Metz & Co., Hamburg; 22 cs., W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 1 pkg., J. W. Hampton, Hamburg; **Dry**, 5 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Liverpool; 50 casks., 75 casks., Chemical Corporation, Hamburg.

COPPER-Sulfate, 2 bgs., United States Department of Agriculture, Bristol.

CRESOL—14 drums, Order, Liverpool.

CUTCH—1 pkg., Order, Calcutta.

DEGRAS—35 bbls., Borne, Scrymser & Co., Liverpool.

EMERY—49 bbls., Order, London; 818 casks., Carborundum, Bordeaux.

EPSOM SALTS—500 bgs., H. F. Baker & Bros., Hamburg; 22 casks., Superfas Co., Hamburg; 990 bgs., Bush, Beach and Gent, New York.

EXTRACTS—Querebaum, 1,032 bgs., J. Stanietzki, Buenos Aires; 11,285 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Buenos Aires; Rennet, 35 casks., Ever-ready Shipping Corporation, Copenhagen.

FLOWERS—Arnica, 30 bbls., Order, Mar-selles; Poppyheads, 1 cs., S. P. Penick & Co., Antwerp.

FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., London.

GELATIN—1 cs., W. E. Miller, Bordeaux; 40 cs., P. Puttmann, Rotterdam; 20 cs., P. C. Zublik, Rotterdam.

GLUE—2 secks., S. Isaac & Co., Havre; 2 cs., 2 cs., American Express Co., Bordeaux; 96 bgs., W. E. Miller, Bordeaux; **Flake**, 123 bbls., G. B. Ritchie & Co., Hamburg; **Stock**, 3 bbls., Swift & Co., Buenos Aires; 24 bbls., M. Hech, Rotterdam; **Hide**, 35 bbls., 90 bbls., Swift & Co., Buenos Aires.

GLYCERIN—17 casks., to order, Genoa.

GREASE-Wool, 10 bbls., Order, Liverpool.

GRAPHITE—1,362 secks., H. W. Peabody & Co., Genoa.

GUM-Benzoin, 200 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Padang; **Chicle**, 59 bgs., H. Marguardt & Co., Campeche; **Copal**, 53 bgs., 600 bks., Rutger, Bleeker & Co., Macassar; 2 cs., Christenson Hanify & Weatherwax, Macassar; 938 bks., 112 cs., 131 bgs., International Banking Corporation, Macassar; 3 cs., G. De Vries & Sons, Macassar; 163 bgs., Irving National Bank, London; **Damar**, 100 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Batavia; 250 cs., Order, Batavia; 100 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Padang; **Guaiaac**, 2 cs., W. & A. Leaman, Gon-avies; **Olibanum**, 10 bgs., Filippo Elioutoulo, London; **Tragacanth**, 20 bgs., Order, London.

HELIOTROPIN—1 cs., Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam.

HERBS—5 bbls., F. L. Hopkins & Co., Hamburg; 40 bgs., E. C. Dlez, Hamburg; 6 bbls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 41 pkgs., R. Hiller's Sons & Co., Hamburg; **Dried**, 2 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp; 9 bgs., Lehn & Fink, Hamburg; 2 pkgs., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; 10 bbls., Order, Hamburg.

HOPS—4 cs., B. Ecuador & Co., Hamburg; 10 bbls., American Express Co., Hamburg; 2 bbls., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 36 bbls., Order, Rotterdam.

ICHTHYOL—16 casks., 16 casks., Merck & Co., Hamburg.

INDIGO—115 bbls., Dicks, David & Co., Havre.

IRON OXIDE—31 casks., 18 cs., Reichard, Coulston & Co., Liverpool; 19 casks., C. B. Crystal, Liverpool; 10 casks., General Commercial Co., Liverpool; 10 casks., 13 casks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 15 casks., L. H. Butcher & Co., Liverpool; 10 casks., Toch Bros., Liverpool; 20 bbls., Innes, Spelden & Co., Hamburg; **Silicate**, 10 casks., A. Murphy, Liverpool.

LEAVES—**Sage**, 18 bbls., North American Wood Products Co., Patras; 302 bbls., Order, Patras; 37 bgs., C. Carousa, Patras; **Senza**, 15 bbls., Peek & Velsor, London; 44 bbls., Order, Alexandria; 50 bbls., American Shipling Co., Smyrna; **Thyme**, 125 casks., Order, Marseilles.

LEECHES—5 cs., P. Riola, Genoa; 2 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LICORICE—5 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Naples.

LIME-Tartrate, 70 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Oran; 71 casks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles.

LUPULIN—2 cs., S. Sonnenschen, Hamburg; 6 cs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg.

MAGNESIUM-Carbonate, 10 bgs., Parfumerie Launay, Havre; **Chloride**, 148 casks., H. F. Baker & Bros., Hamburg; **Powdered**, 8 cs., J. H. Smith & Sons Co., Rotterdam.

MANGANESE—15 casks., F. Fezandie, Hamburg; **Ore**, 2,000 tons, United States Steel Products Co., Calcutta.

MICA—82 cs., Order, Calcutta; 200 cs., A. J. Bracher & Co., Calcutta; 8 cs., H. Knudsen & Co., Buenos Aires; 41 cs., A. O. Schoonmaker & Co., London; **Blocks**, 42 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; **Splittings**, 143 cs., Order, Calcutta; 400 cs., A. J. Bracher & Co., Calcutta; 89 cs., Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., Calcutta.

NAPHTHALENE—45 bgs., Order, Bristol; 300 bgs., White Tar Co., Liverpool.

OCHRE—16 bbls., Donnes & Co., Alicante.

OILS-Caster, 20 cs., Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa; 1 cs., Bank of Nova Scotia, Buenos Aires; **Chaulmoogra**, 10 pkgs., Order, Calcutta; **Coconut**, 728,795 kilos, Order, Tjelat-jap; 8,020 tons, International Banking Corporation, Cebu; **Cod**, 75 bbls., Order, Liverpool; **Linseed**, 2 cs., Bank of Nova Scotia, Buenos Aires; **Medicinal**, 40 cs., Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa; **Olive**, 75 bbls., Furness, Withy & Co., Genoa; **Palm**, 25 cs., Robigle & Cuneo, Genoa; 25 cs., F. Barsizza, Genoa; 300 cs., Order, Genoa; 100 cs., G. Buano & Figli, Genoa; 50 bbls., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Genoa; 200 cs., 62 cs., Order, Genoa; 200 bbls., E. La Montague & Sons, Bordeaux; 101 bbls., Order, Patras; 50 bbls., Dardana-poulos, Patras; 7 bbls., 2 cs., O. Maroullis, Patras; 15 bbls., A. Mamais, Patros; 5 bbls., N. Tsironis, Patras; 4 bbls., T. Gourtzis, Patras; 350 cs., Order, Marseilles; 125 cs., Bank of America, Marseilles; **Palm**, 74 casks., Fourth St. National Bank of Philadelphia; 31 pkgs., Elbert & Co., Liverpool; 1,469 casks., Order, Liverpool; **Palm Kernel**, 42 pkgs., Elbert & Co., Liverpool; **Tanning**, 1 box, American Express Co., Southampton; **Varnish**, 20 cs., A. E. Louderback, London.

OILS-ESSENTIAL—4 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; 4 drums, A. Chris & Co., Malaga; 1 cs., Lehn & Fink, Hamburg; 1 cs., Order, Batavia; 6 pkgs., J. D. Diaz, Liverpool; 13 cs., H. J. Wesfels, Rotterdam; **Ginger**, 1 box, Meadows, Wye & Co., London; **Lemon**, 200 quarter cs., G. Lueders, Messina; 130 quarter cs., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 20 quarter cs., Bank of Montreal, Messina; 50 quarter cs., Franklin & Goschen, Messina; **Lemongrass**, 3 drums, Order, London; **Lime**, 5 drums, American Exchange National Bank; **Mustard Seed**, 1 cs., F. Henjes & Co., Inc., London; **Orange**, 24 cs., New York & West Indies Trading Corporation, Kingston; 2 quarter cs., Bank of Montreal, Messina; 50 quarter cs., Order, Messina; **Rosewood**, 10 pkgs., Middleton & Co., Cayenne; 4 casks., French American Banking Corporation, Cayenne; **Sweet Pea**, 1 cs., Morano Co., Inc., Southampton; **Thyme**, 4 drums, American Exchange National Bank.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—23 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre; 16 cs., G. J. Wallau, Havre; 3 bxs., E. Fougera & Co., Barcelona; 4 cs., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam.

PHOSPHORUS—200 cs., W. E. Miller, Havre.

POTASH—66 drums, Order, Sourabaya; 46 casks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Antwerp.

POTASSIUM SALTS—**Bromide**, 5 cs., E. Lilly & Co., London; **Carbonate**, 57 casks., Hollingshurst & Co., Rotterdam; **Chloride**, 10 casks., Order, Hamburg; **Cyanide**, 10 bxs., Order, Barcelona; 40 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 2,000 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; **Prussiate**, 1 csk., Order, Havre; 11 cks., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam.

QUININE—60 cs., Paris Medicine Co., Tandiong Priok; 88 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Tandiong Priok.

RENNET—16 casks., Atlantic Forwarding Co., Hamburg.

ROOTS-Belladonna, 9 bgs., United States Forwarding Co., Trieste; **Dandelion**, 10 bgs., A. Joensen, Hamburg; **Licorice**, 15 bgs., Order, Marseilles; 32 bbls., Order, Smyrna; **Sarsaparilla**, 6 bbls., Graham Hinckley & Co., Tampico.

SAFFRON—1 box, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante.

SANDALWOOD—1,124 pkgs., Order, Noumea.

SEEDS-Caraway, 83 bgs., J. J. Toledoano & Co., Bordeaux; 100 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., P. H. Petry, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., 150 bgs., Catz American Co.; 100 bgs., E. E. Armstrong, Rotterdam; 600 bgs., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., 200 bgs., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Daarnhouver & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Schlithuis American Trading Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 250 bgs., Graham & Co., Rotterdam; Cardamom, 5 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., London; **Colchicum**, 15 bls., Order, Marseilles; **Coriander**, 500 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; **Fennel**, 21 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 115 casks., Order, Marseilles; **Flaxseed**, 31,013 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 8,782 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; 10,491 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Aires; **Mustard**, 225 bgs., A. Joensen & Co., Southampton; 267 casks., A. Joensen & Co., London; 50 bgs., Daarnhouver & Co., Rotterdam; **White**, 230 bgs., B. F. French & Co., Rotterdam; **Poppy**, 100 bgs., C. E. Armstrong, Rotterdam; 192 bgs., 100 bgs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; 300 bgs., Graham & Co., Rotterdam; 400 bgs., 100 bgs., A. Stalman & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. Wertheimer & Sons, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., W. Tappenberg, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. Burg Bros., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Blue**, 100 bgs., Daarnhouver & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. Landes, Rotterdam; **Rape**, 100 bgs., C. Rosenstein & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam.

SEHELLAC—1,502 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 650 bgs., Chase National Bank, Calcutta; 400 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; 100 bgs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Calcutta; 332 bgs., Rogers, Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 75 bgs., Kasebler & Chatfield, Calcutta; 982 bgs., Konig Bros., Calcutta; **Garnet**, 190 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Refuse**, 700 bgs., Patterson, Boardman & Knapp, Calcutta.

SOAP—8 casks., Smith, Worthington & Co., London; 1 cs., J. J. Murphy, London; 2 cs., Order, London; 520 bxs., Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Barcelona; 100 bxs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Sevilla; 1 cs., Stein Bros., Liverpool; 4 cs., American Express Co., Liverpool; 1 cs., J. Spiro & Co., Inc., Hamburg; 3 bxs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 3 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; 10 cs., American Express Co., Mar-seilles.

SODIUM SALTS—**Hydro sulfite**, 3 kegs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; **Phosphate**, 1 cs., E. P. Mickin, Liverpool; **Prussiate**, 38 casks., Manufacturers' Trust Co., London; 64 casks., Order, Liverpool; **Prussiate, Yellow**, 37 casks., H. J. Baker & Co., Liverpool; 61 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool; 41 casks., Order, Liverpool.

SPICES-Cassia, 75 pkgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Padang; **Cinnamon**, 119 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Ginger**, 216 bgs., Edwards Bros., Sierra Leone; 3 bbls., J. Alcantara, South-ampton; **Macé**, 10 cs., Daarnhouver & Co., Rotterdam; **Nutmegs**, 41 bgs., Dodge & Olcott, Padang; 333 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Padang; 179 bgs., London & River Plate Bank, Padang; 9 bgs., French Tea & Spice Co., Padang; **Paprika**, 15 bxs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; 20 bxs., Armour & Co., Alicante; **Pepper, Black**, 410 bgs., J. D. Lewis, London; 297 bgs., Bank of America, London; 240 bgs., Irving National Bank, London; 750 cs., Order, Batavia; **White**, 40 bgs., International Banking Corporation, Liverpool; 871 bgs., Order, Batavia; 330 bgs., Thomas & Taylor.

TALC—500 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 14 bgs., C. Mathien, Genoa; 500 bgs., L. A. Salomon, Bordeaux.

TARTAR—40 bbls., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 31 casks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles.

VANILLA—41 cs., Thurston & Braithwaite, Mar-seilles; 51 cs., C. Odde & Co., Marseilles; 86 cs., A. Chris & Co., Marseilles; 69 cs., Order, Marseilles.

VENETIAN RED—100 bbls., J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool.

WAX-Bees, 30 cs., 15 bgs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; **Paraffin**, 1,920 bgs., Smith & Nichols, Calcutta.

VERMILION—10 kegs., Import Chemical Co., London.

VITRIOL—1 cs., A. Penchot, Havre.

WINE LEES—705 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Oran.

WOOD—Quebracho, 958 logs, Order, Buenos Aires.

ZINC-Chloride, 55 drums, Chemical National Bank, Rotterdam; **Oxide**, 263 casks., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg; 50 casks., Order, Hamburg.

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Books of Trade Interest

SCIENTIFIC AND APPLIED PHARMACOGNOSY. By Henry Kraemer, Ph.B., Ph.M., Ph.D., dean of the college of pharmacy, and professor of pharmacognosy in the University of Michigan. 2nd edition, thoroughly revised. 8 vo., XXVIII + 741 pages. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

This book is intended not only for the use of students of pharmacy and a handbook for pharmacists, but as a reference book for food and drug analysts and pharmacologists. The drugs are classified according to their natural orders, a general description of the plants belonging to each order being given, together with their structural and anatomical characteristics. Each of the drugs belonging to the order is then taken up individually, the botanical and geographical origin described, including the official and commercial varieties, information concerning the physical appearance, inner structure, constituents, standards of purity, adulterants, etc., being given in each instance. These descriptions are supplemented by illustrations and drawings, the author making use of more than 300 plates, comprising about 1,000 figures, a large proportion of which are reproductions of photographs and drawings made by himself.

In the opinion of the author, the pyro-analysis of drugs is deserving of more attention than it has heretofore received, and in numerous instances he has described the behavior of drugs when subjected to this method of examination. Considerable attention is devoted to the cultivation of drug plants, and much information of this kind is given which is likely to prove serviceable to the plant grower. Throughout the book good use has been made of all recent important contributions to the literature of the subject, and official rulings have been incorporated with the avowed object of enabling the pharmacognosist to keep in mind the requirements which must be met in the examination of commercial standards.

RECENT ADVANCES IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By Alfred W. Stewart, D.Sc. Professor of Chemistry in the Queen's University of Belfast. 8 vo., 360 pages. Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London.

The fourth edition of this valuable resumé of recent investigational work needs no introduction. As in previous editions the author has followed the policy of including under each topic the early history of the subject as well as the most recent work, thus rendering the discussion intelligible to those not intimately acquainted with that particular field.

As usual much space is given to the terpenes and alkaloids and another large section is devoted to plant chemistry, with chapters on chlorophyll, the anthocyanins or plant pigments and another on the natural syntheses of vital products. Other subjects covered are synthetic rubber, the polypeptides, trivalent carbon and abnormal valency. The chapter on chlorophyll while short as compared with the complexity of the subject, is particularly adequate and is accompanied by a reproduction of Willstaeters table of the decomposition products.

Useful as is such a book for correlating information which is scattered through the immense volume of current chemical literature, its greater value lies in its suggestiveness. The introductory chapter on organic chemistry in the twentieth Century and the final two on modern formulae and their failings and unsolved problems cannot but give to any reader a broader view of organic chemistry.

MARINE INSURANCE. By Solomon S. Huebner, Professor of Insurance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Octavo, 265 pages. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The purpose of the book is to bring together, in compact form, the principles and practices upon which the marine insurance business is based. It is clearly and

simply written by a man who has had many years of familiarity with the field, and whose recent service as special expert in a Congressional investigation of marine insurance identifies him as a leading authority on the subject.

The various chapters deal with the nature and functions of marine insurance, types of underwriters, types of policies, analysis of the policy contract, analysis of the perils covered, total losses, general average, particular average, cargo insurance, freight insurance, builders' risk insurance, marine underwriter's associations, re-insurance agreements, and rate-making in marine insurance. The volume is fully illustrated with forms.

Pacific Coast Notes

Marshall N. de Noyelles, a manufacturing chemist of New York, is making a visit to San Francisco.

Palmer Fuller of the W. P. Fuller Paint Company, of San Francisco, sailed for the Orient early in February on the steamer Colombia and will make a trip around the world.

A factory for the manufacture of paint-spraying machines is being fitted up at 39 Tehama street, San Francisco, by Dunn's Paint Machine Company, in which C. E. Dunn and W. A. England are interested.

Contraband narcotics valued at \$9,000 were confiscated in the rooms of Solomon Stern, at Sacramento, Cal., recently and in addition the police found hypodermic syringes, apothecary scales and incriminating letters.

Owing to the low price of oil the whaling fleets of the North Pacific Sea Products Company, the American-Pacific Whaling Company and the Consolidated Whaling Company, operating out of Seattle and Victoria, will not be operated this year.

Following a chase that has lasted for almost five months officials have arrested Charles Tracy and John Sealock at San Jose, Cal. The men are charged with having defrauded a number of persons by selling them water, which was represented to be whiskey.

The plant of the San Diego Oil Products Corporation at Chula Vista, Cal. will be in operation about the first of March and will have a capacity of 110 tons of cottonseed every twenty-four hours. More than 8,000 tons of raw material is on hand and about 7,000 tons more will be brought in this season.

Violators of the California State poison law are now receiving jail sentences instead of fines in many places and this policy is to be continued, it is said. Sidney Ross, a drug peddler, was recently sentenced to serve fifty days in the San Francisco County jail, while Joseph Kurl received a sentence of 120 days.

The Mutual Trading Company, Ltd., has been organized at Seattle, Wash. with Chin Keay, as president, H. Archie Pang, manager, and H. K. Mar Dong, vice-president. Quarters have been taken over in the L. C. Smith Building and a general import and export business will be transacted. H. Archie Pang is preparing to make a business trip to China at an early date.

Importers and exporters of San Francisco are greatly interested in the plan of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to charter a vessel of the U. S. Shipping Board and tour the Orient to secure first-hand information concerning foreign trade. This organization recently arranged a trip of business men to Mexico and the success of this has led to plans for a longer trip. The project was conceived by G. Marshall Dill, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the Chamber.

MARCH 2, 1921]

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